The CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

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JULY 9 1960

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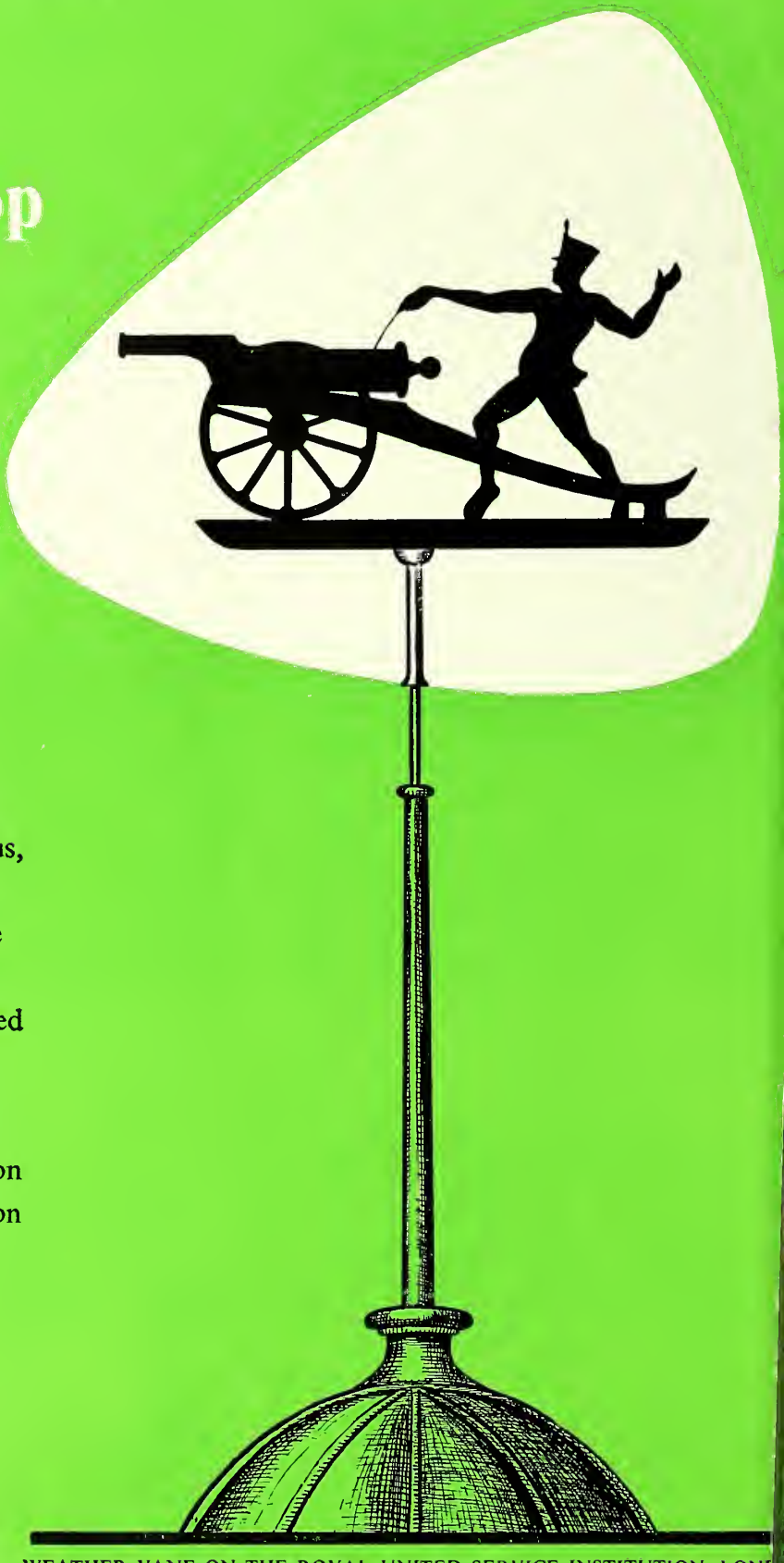
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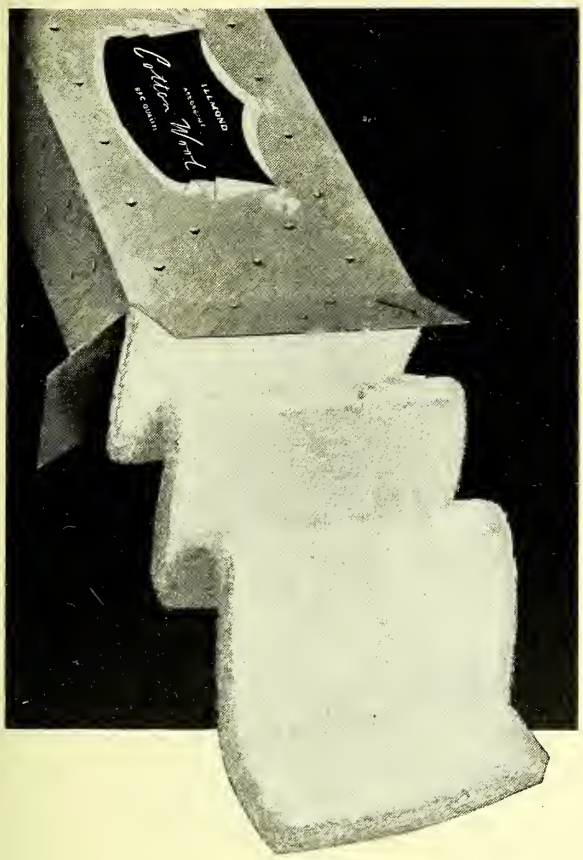
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THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

ESTABLISHED 1859

The weekly newspaper for pharmacy and all sections of the drug, pharmaceutical and fine chemical, cosmetic, and allied industries

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Volume 174 July 9, 1960 No. 4195

CONTENTS

Activities in the United States ... 46
Cumulative Price List 54
Drug Share Movements 44
Extending a Perfumery Factory ... 49
Gelatin Production an Art 37
Illegal Sales of Poisons 49
Irish Drug Association 47
Leading Articles:—
A Problem to Ponder 43
Careers in the Chemical Industry 43
Planned Distribution of Pharmacies 38
Poisons Legislation 41
Scottish Department Executive ... 40
Topical Reflections 33
Tranquillisers and Tranquillity ... 40
U.S. Sulphur Prices 37
West German Chemical Industry ... 45

Births 35
Bonus Offers 36
Business Changes ... 34
Coming Events ... 60
Company News ... 34
Contemporary Themes 60
Correspondence ... 42
Deaths 35
Information Wanted ... 36
In Parliament 42
New Books 44
New Products 36
News in Brief 33
N.H.S. Statistics ... 39
Overseas Visits ... 35
Patents 59
Personalities 35
Print and Publicity ... 60
Television 60
Trade Marks 59
Trade Notes 36
Trade Report 50

INDEX TO ADVERTISERS, Pp. 5 & 6.

Classified Advertisements, p. 44.

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The CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

Volume 174 JULY 9, 1960 No. 4195

Yellow Fever

LOCAL VACCINATION CENTRES

NOW that yellow fever vaccine is prepared in a dried form and can be stored in an ordinary domestic refrigerator, a number of local health authorities are opening centres where travellers can be vaccinated against yellow fever. Hitherto, the vaccine has only been available from local regional blood transfusion centres and certain hospitals because special storage facilities were necessary. About forty local health authority centres were opened on July 1. In London the Hospital for Tropical Diseases, 4 St. Pancras Way, London, N.W.1, The Unilever Centre, Medical Department, Unilever House, Blackfriars, London, E.C.4, and the West London Designated Vaccination Centre, 53 Great Cumberland Place, W.1, are to continue to provide a vaccination service, acting as agents for the London County Council. Normally a traveller wishing to be vaccinated will be required to make an appointment. The local authority are entitled to make a charge if they so wish.

Health Services Council

REVIEW OF WORK IN 1959

THREE hundred and sixty-six new preparations were considered by the Standing Joint Committee on the classification of proprietary preparations during 1959. That information is given in the report of the Central Health Services Council 1959 (H.M. Stationery Office, 1s. 6d.). The products were classified in the following categories: Category N—24; Category S—269; Category P—2; Category O—33; Category H—33. In two cases classification was deferred for further information and three preparations were not considered appropriate for classification. Representations about the classification of specific drugs were considered orally for four preparations and in writing for thirty-three preparations and on occasions the Committee obtained expert advice before making decisions. The report also contains a reference to the review of the definition of a drug under the National Health Service, and records the principles the Committee recommended should be followed in deciding whether a substance should be described as a drug in a particular case. Another section of the report states that the Joint Committee on Poliomyelitis Vaccination held five meetings during the year and considered the possible use in Britain of live poliomyelitis virus vaccines. It was felt that while all the claims that had been made for the live attenuated poliovirus vaccines could not be regarded "as by any means fully substantiated," they had, in fact, already been given to over ten million people in Mexico, Singapore, Mauritius, Czechoslovakia and Russia, and were being subjected to trials both in Canada and the United States. The Medical Research Council advised that the risk to the community at large as the result of the proposed trials was "so slight that it may be reasonably regarded as negligible," and the Joint Committee hope that the proposed trials "will lead to valuable information on the part which oral live poliomyelitis vaccine might play in the immunisation programme and/or in the face of an epidemic." In a foreword to the report, Mr. Derek Walker-Smith (Minister of Health) states that the arrangements for the trials are well in hand. There were no matters requiring the attention of the Standing Pharmaceutical Advisory Committee during the year.

Southend Developments

THREAT TO CHEMISTS' BUSINESSES

ESSEX Pharmacy (1945), Ltd., 12 Victoria Circus, and W. T. Davison, manufacturing chemists, Victoria Arcade, are among hundreds of owners of businesses at Southend-on-Sea threatened with compulsory purchase of their premises by the Corporation in connection with a gigantic project for redevelopment of a large area of the heart of the town adopted by the borough council. The project consists of construction of a second High Street (to run parallel with the existing one—which will remain) and an inner ring road. Issuing of the official list of the properties involved in the compulsory acquisition plan—which is subject to Government sanction—has evoked consternation among those directly concerned, and there is vigorous organised opposition, backed by the chamber of trade, which has failed to get adequate pledges from the corporation with regard to suitable alternative accommodation at reasonable rents for those dispossessed as a result of proposed demolition of acquired premises.

Find Unknown Diabetics

"TEST EVERYONE" SUGGESTION

EVERYONE should be tested for diabetes mellitus under the National Health Service said Mr. John Tilney, M.P., at the annual meeting in London on June 30, of the British Diabetic Association. More than a quarter of a million people in Britain suffered from diabetes without knowing it. He had discovered he was a diabetic "almost by chance." He saw his doctor, and was now one of the lucky ones with the disease under control. Surveys had proved that for every known diabetic in Britain there was an unknown one. One person in every 200 had diabetes, and was not aware of it. Mr. Tilney said he would like the Ministry of Health to start a campaign to detect the unknown diabetic. General practitioners should be encouraged to test all their patients even if they did not complain of diabetic symptoms.

Public Pharmacists

GUILD OFFICERS FOR 1960-61

OFFICERS for 1960–61 were elected at a meeting of the council of the Guild of Public Pharmacists at 17 Bloomsbury Square on June 25 as follows: *President:* S. Powlson; *Vice-president:* W. Mott; *Treasurer:* E. J. Fitchett; *Registrar:* W. G. Smith; *General secretary:* J. C. Barfield;



TRADE MISSION VISITORS: Members of the United Arab Republic Trade Mission to the United Kingdom (*C. & D.*, July 2, p. 2), visited Evans Medical, Ltd., Speke, Liverpool. From left are Messrs. G. T. Randal Davies and R. W. Oxtoby (of Evans Medical, Ltd.); T. F. J. Lattimer (Board of Trade); Ahmed Abdel Latie (managing director, the General Company for Pharmaceuticals); Abdel Meguid Ahmed Saleh (director general, Cairo Chamber of Commerce) and Mr. A. Ghanayem.

Editor of *The Public Pharmacist:* Miss M. D. Smith; *Deputy editor:* G. Raine; *Insurance registrar:* J. H. Wood; *Secretary for Scotland:* J. Morrison.

The Chemical Industry

DRIVE FOR YOUNG RECRUITS

THE Association of British Chemical Manufacturers has published a new booklet on careers in the chemical industry. Entitled *The Chemical Industry—A Career for You,* 1,000 copies have been sent to youth employment officers, others are being directed to the university appointments boards, A.B.C.M. members and to any other *bona-fide* inquirer. The objective has been to encourage young people leaving schools and universities and having the requisite qualifications and the ability and enterprise to invest their future in an industry which provides work directly for half a million people. An appendix contained in the booklet is based on information supplied by many of the Association's member firms and indicates a variety of opportunities for careers offered by those firms.

Import Duties

SOME TEMPORARY EXEMPTIONS

THE Treasury has made the Import Duties (Temporary Exemptions) (No. 6) Order (published as S.I. 1960 No. 1076), which provides that certain chemicals (among other things) shall be temporarily exempted from import duty from July 1 until October 1. Among the chemicals so exempted are:—benzamine hydrochloride, chlorpropamide, dcoxycorticosterone 21-D-glucoside, papaverine, papaverine hydrochloride reserpine, amphotericin B, and oleandomycin and its phosphate. The Order also extends the period of exemption for a number of other chemicals currently exempt. They include naphthalene, fumaric acid, and phthalic anhydride.

Alkali Works

INSPECTORS' REPORT FOR 1959

THE number of complaints of industrial air pollution received by the alkali inspectorate during 1959 was one-third more than in 1958 and more than double the total for 1957. That information was published in the Ninety-sixth Annual Report on Alkali, etc., Works, 1959 (H.M. Stationery Office, four shillings). Specific complaints concerning 354 works were investigated mainly at the request of local authorities compared with 270 in 1958 and 133 in 1957.

Grangemouth Plant

ON STREAM AHEAD OF SCHEDULE

ERECTION of the third ethylene plant of British Hydrocarbon Chemicals, Ltd., at Grangemouth, Scotland, has been completed ahead of schedule and the plant is already on stream. It is believed to be the largest of its kind outside the United States and will more than double the existing capacity of the company's two previous ethylene plants, which were first operated in 1951 and 1956 respectively.

IRISH NEWS

THE REPUBLIC

New Pharmacy Bill

INTRODUCTION NEXT SESSION?

THE Minister for Health (Mr. S. MacEntee) in the Dail on June 30, intimated that he intended to introduce a Bill to amend the law on the sale of poisons early in the next session. The Minister was replying to a question by Mr. Patrick Byrne who asked if the Minister was aware that a Dublin shopkeeper had recently been convicted of selling poison, sufficient to kill 1,000 people, without having complied with conditions laid down by law, and had been fined £30 in the District Court, where the District Justice expressed the opinion that the maximum penalties on conviction were too small for the present day (see p. 49), and if the Minister would introduce legislation to provide substantially increased penalties and more stringent control in such cases. The Minister replied: "I am aware of the case to which the Deputy's question relates. A Bill to amend the law on the sale of poisons has been under consideration for some time. It is at present at an advanced stage of preparation and it will, I hope, be possible to introduce it early in the next session. It is intended by this Bill to provide for substantially increased penalties for offences against the law and for more effective and flexible controls over the sale of poisons."

Phytopharmacy Course

APPLICATIONS "OVERWHELMING"

THE response to the postal course of instruction in applied phytopharmacy and related subjects organised by the Post-Graduate Education Committee of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland (see *C. & D.,* June 18, p. 720) has been overwhelming. A total of 209 applications from all parts of the Republic and the British Isles as well as from overseas, have been received. The promoters wish all concerned to know that the courses are being dispatched so soon as possible, but due to the heavy demand there may be a week or a fortnight's delay before the first papers are dispatched.

Election Successes

ANOTHER PHARMACIST IN THE DAIL

AS a result of the victory of Senator Patrick J. Teehan in the Carlow-Kilkenny by-election on June 25, there are now three pharmacists in the Dail, as the new Deputy qualified as a member of the Society in October 1931, although he is no longer a practising pharmacist. The other chemists who are members of the House are the lord mayor of Dublin (Councillor P. A. Brady) and Mr. F. Loughman (vice-president of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland). Councillor Brady, who headed the poll in Dublin Corporation elections for the No. 6 area with 1,714 votes, now becomes an alderman. A loss to the public life of Dublin will be Councillor M. L. Cashman who did not go forward for re-election. Mr. Cashman, who is a member of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, proved himself an ideal public representative.

A Union's Appeal

"PUBLIC PHARMACISTS SHOULD JOIN"

AN appeal to all pharmacists employed in the public service to join the Union's ranks, and so present a united front "in the difficult years lying ahead," was made by Mr. E. Hughes (newly elected chairman), at the recent annual meeting of the pharmacy branch of the Irish Local Government Officials' Union. Mr. David Murphy was elected secretary and was also elected as a representative on the national executive council. The chairman in his address dealt with the various aspects of the Union's activities during the year, including the increase in salaries obtained as a result of the Union's negotiations. Those increases were now in operation. Applications for membership should be addressed to the secretary of the Union, 2 Emmet Road, Kilmainham, Dublin.

THE NORTH

Examination Results

SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES

THE following students were successful in the examinations held by the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland in June:—



FACTORY VISIT: A group of pharmacy students and members of the academic staff of the College of Pharmacy, Dublin, who recently visited the Roscrea pharmaceutical plant of Antigen, Ltd. In the centre, fifth from left, is Mr. G. F. F. Fasenfeld (managing director of the company) on whose right is Dr. R. Timoney (dean of the College) with Professor C. O'Connor and Miss A. Esmonde on his left.

Part II, Vivian E. Bamford; V. A. Brady; Attracta H. Donnelly; J. G. Douglas; G. J. Fitzgerald; R. McConaghy; W. G. McKinney; Anna M. McShane; V O. Mawhinney; J. B. Miller; R. S. Mills; L. M. Morgan; L. G. Murphy; Mary E. O'Brien. *Part II (Part A),* D. M. Black; B. R. E. Cheyne; R. S. Harbinson; J. Johnston; J. McElroy; Annie E. Mitchell. *Part I,* T. S. Birrell; Elizabeth M. Calderwood; Essie P. Ervine; E. B. Falls; R. G. D. Ferguson; M. P. Flatley; G L. Hall; Catherine P. McKenna; Kathleen McQuitty; S. J. Moore; Anne Morrison; Marie D. Nugent; J. Rodgers; W. F. Savage; Anna L. Smith; P. J. Teague.

NEWS IN BRIEF

THE dates of the conference on "Odour in Packaging," arranged by the Institute of Packaging (see *C. & D.,* June 11, p. 695) have been changed to November 24 and 25.

THE United Commercial Travellers' Association have elected Mr. Basil N. Reckitt, T.D., M.A. (vice-chairman, Reckitt & Colman (Holdings), Ltd.) their president.

A NEW beauty room was recently opened at Halliwick Hospital, New Southgate, London. The equipment for the new beauty room was provided by the Society of Cosmetic Chemists, whose president (Dr. R. H. Marriott) performed the opening ceremony.

SPORT

Bowls.—SCOTTISH CHEMISTS' BOWLING ASSOCIATION v. ULSTER CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION BOWLERS, at Sighthill Bowling Club, Edinburgh, on June 29. Annual match for the Rexall Cup. The Scottish bowlers won by 28 shots. Scores: *Scottish Chemists,* D. Bernard, 23; J. E. Budge, 27; A. McKinley, 14; W. Dickson, 9; *Ulster Chemists,* S. Magowan, 13; G. Hamilton, 7; S. T. McIlroy, 14; A. Steen, 11. The cup was presented by Mr. W. Cameron (sales manager, Rexall Drug Co., Ltd.) to J. E. Budge (captain of the winning team). *Rink prizes,* J. E. Budge and A Steen. Everyone present received a gift from the company and the president of the Edinburgh Association presented each of the Ulster party with a tartan tie. An invitation to visit Ulster next year was extended to the Scottish chemists.

Car Rally. — WEST HERTFORDSHIRE BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, on June 10. Well over sixty people took part. The rally started at Sarratt and finished at Chesham. *Joint winners,* Mrs. and Dr. R. Mawson (chairman, local branch of the B.M.A.) and Mrs. and Mr. J. E. Anderson (immediate past-chairman, West Herts Branch of the Society); *Runners-up,* Mr. A. and Mrs. J. H. Harrison.

Golf.—SOUTH LONDON AND SURREY PHARMACISTS' GOLFING SOCIETY, at Addington golf club, on June 15. A Stableford competition was played for the Captain's prize and Sussex tankard. *Captain's Prize,* 1, A. Seath, Society, 36; 2, G. G. Jamieson, Shirley Park, 34; 3, M. Lewis, Shirley Park, 34; *Sussex Tankard,* S. M. Hutchinson, Royal Blackheath; *Prize* (for eighteen and over handicap), G. Philp, Langley Park, 34.

IRISH CHEMISTS' GOLFING SOCIETY, at Newlands on June 15. Prizes were presented by Aspro-Nicholas (Ireland), Ltd., and Kodak, Ltd. *Strokes,* 1. C. J. Staunton (10), 70; 2, W. P. Mullen (24), 72. *Bogey,* 1, K. Banks (17), 1 up; 2, J. Murray (14), 1 down. *Class* 1, A. C. Hennessy; *Class* 2, P. F. Twohig.

LONDON CHEMISTS' GOLFING SOCIETY, at West Surrey golf club, on July 3. *Johnsons of Hendon Prizes (men's),* G. T. Morson, 34; *(women's),* Mrs. L. Taylor, 29; *Scott & Bowne 4/11 Prize,* D. Spier, 31; *Other leading scorer,* H. Coward, 29.

TOPICAL REFLECTIONS

By Xrayser

Elegance

In view of the coming centenary of the British Pharmaceutical Conference, the historical survey of its first ten years, written by Mr. E. H. Shields for the Annual Special Issue (p. 783 *et seq.*) is appropriately timed. Such an article inevitably is a matter of long research, much reading and final drastic pruning, and it cannot be produced in the space of a week or two. Nevertheless, one hopes that the author will have the time and the energy to proceed with his subject, so that the centenary of the Conference may see a complete history of the past hundred years. Such a publication would commend itself to those attending the celebrations associated with a notable occasion. In his most interesting survey, Mr. Shields referred to the meeting of 1870, when keen interest was shown in "elegant" pharmacy, as practised in the United States of America. The object was, as ever, to produce palatable and agreeable medicine in a convenient form, and one wonders how the debaters would have reacted to the chart of coloured capsules and tablets published on p. 763. Times have indeed changed since the patient received a mass about the size of a golf or cricket ball, and himself took a piece as big as a walnut, rolling it in his fingers so that its passage through the gullet would be as smooth as possible. The elegance in medicine of the eighteenth century was confined to the physician himself, with his periwig, his knee-breeches, his silk stockings and buckled shoes, and his gold-headed cane. It seems a pity that such an impressive figure should have been denied the artistic pleasure of prescribing such elegant products as we know today. But could not the medico of the present day do something to bring himself into line with his modern materia medica? A silk tie, for example, embodying a vertical strip from the coloured chart, sufficiently wide as to show his impartiality in the matter of the drugs of choice!

The window

The instructive article on window dressing (p. 753 *et seq.*) shows the continuing interest of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST in a subject which has undergone much change since *Chemists' Windows* made its first appearance. In earlier days, the objective seemed to be to fill every inch of space, and I can recall a time when one window held as much chemical food as would meet the needs of fifty pharmacies today. Modern cosmetic packaging, artistic in itself, needs different treatment, and lends itself more readily to attractive display than did cod liver oil emulsion, liquorice stick or camphor lockets. I have clear recollections of a window containing grosses of the last-named, lying in a colourful heap on the floor of the window—in green, red, blue and gold—offering an implied security from infection at the price of one penny each. (I have, in fact, worn one, suspended on a piece of silk ribbon, but completely hidden from the public view inside the shirt—and I have no recollection that those so protected were immune from the ravages of measles, whooping cough and chicken pox.) The chemist's window was not without its attraction to a youngster in those days, for there were always coloured carboys and, occasionally, a working model of a light-house, which, in some obscure way, seemed to be regarded as an appropriate method of attracting attention to cod liver oil.

Sec. Art.

Most of the goods on show in the windows of fifty years ago bore the name of the druggist—and why not? For many of the items were actually made and packed on the premises, and the public believed probably correctly, that Mr. Jones' emulsion was the best procurable. And at that time, far too many children were in need of such supplement to the daily diet, for lack of knowledge and lack of money resulted in insufficient intake of the essential vitamins. Memory is a strange thing. As I write I can smell distinctly a schoolroom, with a mixed aroma compounded of ink, chalk and camphor, the latter volatilising from forty little chests.

COMPANY NEWS

Previous year's figures in parentheses

FARLEY'S INFANT FOOD, LTD. —Group profits, before tax, for the 15 months ended April 2 were £235,971.

ALBRIGHT & WILSON, LTD.— Mr. E. R. Angel has been appointed a non-executive director.

KEMPTHORNE PROSSER & CO.'s NEW ZEALAND DRUG CO., LTD.—Gross profit for year ended January 31 was £886,139 (£795,047); taxation, £196,233 (£145,329); net profit £270,335 (£217,607).

IMPERIAL CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES, LTD.—Mr. C. R. Prichard (director in charge of the company's heavy chemicals group) has resigned, because of ill health.

SANGERS, LTD. — The company have made an offer of £225,000 for the £150,000 capital of H. Tillner (Holdings), Ltd., on the basis of 30s. per £1 share. Messrs. Tillner's main subsidiary is H. Tillner, Ltd., wholesale chemists, in the Reading area.

CAMBRIDGE INSTRUMENT CO., LTD.—The company has made an offer for the whole of the ordinary share capital of Electronic Instruments Ltd., Richmond, Surrey, the directors of which recommend the acceptance by their shareholders.

GEORGE SALTER, LTD.—An increased ordinary dividend of 12½ per cent. (10 per cent.), plus a special bicentenary distribution of 6 per cent., tax free, is proposed. Net profit works out at £98,142 (£84,455), after tax of £62,366 (£54,818), and minority interests of £5,031 (£4,705).

JOHN & E. STURGE, LTD. — Applications in respect of an issue of 600,000 shares of 5s. each at 11s. per share numbered 14,738 for a total of 14,101,700 shares. Applications from the public for 3,000 shares each or less were dealt with by ballot, and 200 shares were allotted to each successful applicant.

CUSSONS, SONS & CO., LTD.— A final of 25 per cent. is being paid making a total dividend on the Ordinary and "A" Ordinary shares for 1959 of 35 per cent. For the previous 15 months a total dividend of 30 per cent. was paid. Profits for the year have risen to £281,055 (from £252,724) after charging tax of £283,477 (£189,332).

BARCLAY & SONS, LTD.—A dividend of 10 per cent. for the 18 months' period to April 30 (5 per cent. for the previous 19 months) is being paid. Group profit amounted to £26,684 and net profit to £20,378. Pre-acquisition profits of subsidiaries take £7,714 and expenses of issue of Convertible Loan stock £1,288.

HODDERS, LTD.—Group profit for year ended March 31 is £142,688 (£141,912), before tax. Group net profit, £77,072 (£72,824), after tax, less £5,109 relief, of £65,616 (£69,088). To pension reserve, £10,000 (nil), development reserve, £10,181 (£12,560), general reserve, £10,000 (£16,000). Final dividend, 20 per cent., making 30 per cent.

AMBER CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES, LTD. — Net profit for 1959, £7,464 (£7,908), before tax, £2,429 (£2,900) less adjustment previous year, £3,983 (£3,365). Outside interests £965 (£916). Current assets £123,782 (£218,495), and liabilities, £58,620 (£144,156). It is hoped to pay another year's Preference dividend in December.

LEWIS & PEAT, LTD. — Trading profits in the year ended March 31 amounted to £214,396 (against £87,769 in the previous fifteen months). A final dividend of 15 per cent. makes 22½ per cent. for the year. (No dividend was paid for the previous period or for the year 1957.) Tax, less adjustment, takes £111,684 (£41,717), leaving a net profit of £102,712 (£46,052).

SOUTHON LABORATORIES, LTD. —Changes on the board of Southon Laboratories, Ltd., and its subsidiary companies are announced as follows:— Messrs. R. J. Ridout (chairman); W. H. Culver (managing director); A. K. Dowse, V. M. Dowse, H. R. D. Jarman (directors); and R. E. W. Egerton (secretary). Messrs. P. J. Keen (chairman), E. C. Daniels (managing director) and W. G. Perkins (secretary) have resigned and are now no longer connected with the group.

GRIFFIN & GEORGE, LTD.—The company has purchased the whole share capital of R. & J. Beck, Ltd. The intention is to maintain the Beck organisation as a separate entity. The name of the business is not being changed. The present board, consisting of Messrs. C. J. Beck, S. Borthwick, G. E. Fowler and H. W. Morgan, remain in offices. It is being joined in due course by Messrs. M. Lyth, H. C. Mayer, R. C. Palmer and F. A. Renn.

GRIFFITHS HUGHES PROPRIETARIES, LTD.—Consolidated profit of the operating company and its subsidiaries for the year ended March 31, was £611,825 (£516,615 after adjustment for overseas taxation). After United Kingdom taxation £247,170 (£247,696) and overseas taxation £31,526 (£28,081), the payment of dividends, and the placing to reserve of nil (£101,316) the carry forward is £378,405 (£190,809). Having paid interim dividends amounting to 12 per cent. on the Ordinary stock (10 per cent.), no final dividend is being recommended.

ASPRO-NICHOLAS, LTD. — Mr. R. R. Walker has been appointed to the group board. He is also to take up a new post of group staff marketing manager. Mr. Walker will remain as a director on the boards of the subsidiaries, Ivers Lee, Ltd., and Askit, Ltd. Other appointments announced include Mr. R. Rigby as general manager of the new home division and Mr. W. G. Dorkings, controller of manufacturing, home division. In his review Mr. Maurice Nicholas (chairman) states that arrangements are well advanced for the funding of £2 millions of the £2,449,234 group's bank indebtedness by an issue of loan capital. The overdraft resulted from a total cash investment of £5·8 millions over the past five years, including £2·7 millions cash for new businesses. Against the overdraft must be set deposits and short-term loans, mainly in Griffiths Hughes Proprietaries, Ltd., which have now been repaid or in respect of which notice of withdrawal has been given. The group net profit in the year ended March 31 amounted to £485,377 against £320,463, but, as stated on June 14, because this year's figures include only a part of profits of new acquisitions, they are not a true comparison. Including all present members of the group for the whole year, the consolidated net profit would have been £740,000 against £537,000 on the same basis. Despite difficulties in many export markets, overall results were good, nevertheless the undertaking was being forced out of some markets by import restrictions and "undoubtedly we shall be obliged to establish manufacturing units in some of these." For accounts see *C. & D.*, June 18, p. 724.

FARBENFABRIKEN BAYER, A.G., Leverkusen, Germany.—The year 1959 was by far the most successful post-war business year, state the directors in their annual report. The excellent results, they say, were largely due to the particularly vigorous economic upturn which occurred on a wide front during the year. Turnover rose by 22·3 per cent. to D.M. 2,459 millions and the net profit was D.M. 105·6 millions. Sales of pharmaceuticals also made progress with the export ratio unchanged. Sales to overseas countries rose more steeply than those to countries in Europe. Regardless of the varying market conditions in individual countries, competition intensified everywhere and led to lower returns, particularly in soft-currency countries. Production installations abroad achieved a more than average increase in sales during the year under review and expansion continues. Research efforts were intensified during 1959 in view of their importance to the company. The number of people employed in scientific and technical laboratories rose to 6,674, including 800 university graduates. Current expenditure on research rose to D.M. 11·8 millions during 1959 and thus represented approximately 4·5 per cent. of the turnover. The research work of the last few years was the pre-requisite for the increase in turnover achieved. The share of new products manufactured in the company's plants since 1948 rose from 49·8 per cent. to 52·4 per cent. of the total turnover in 1959. At the same time, the 1959 turnover figures included 24 per cent. in respect of products which are wholly the result of the company's own research work.

BUSINESS CHANGES

MR. JOHN H. ADAMS, M.P.S., recently moved his pharmacy into new premises at 4 Market Street, Shrewsbury (next door to previous position).

LONDON CO-OPERATIVE CHEMISTS, LTD., have transferred their High Street, Walthamstow branch to No. 19.

MR. G. C. DUNCAN, M.P.S., has acquired the pharmacy of Mr. J. T. Chambers, M.P.S., 198 Queens Road, Hastings. Mr. Duncan was a member of the editorial staff of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST for the past two and a half years.

BIRTHS

LAWRIE.—At Tor nursing home, Edinburgh, on June 24, to Margaret, wife of W. K. Lawrie, M.P.S., 21 Silverknowes Gardens, Edinburgh, 4, a daughter.

DEATHS

BRINDLE.—On June 11, Mr. John Brindle, M.P.S., 362 Chorley Old Road, Bolton. Mr. Brindle qualified in 1912.

BROWN. — Recently, Mr. Ronald Bruce Brown, M.P.S.I., a director of George Brown & Son, Ltd., chemists, 139 St. Stephen's Green and 21 Wexford Street, Dublin, Eire. With his sister (Mrs. Norah Plewman, M.P.S.I.) Mr. Brown took over the management of the business founded by his father. Another director is Mr. Thomas R. Miller (a member of Council, Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland). Mr. Brown qualified in 1916.

CONWAY.—On June 30, Mr. John Joseph Conway, M.P.S.I., Keredern, Naas, co. Kildare. Mr. Conway qualified during 1902.

EDGINTON. — On June 13, Mr. William John Edginton, F.P.S., 184 Sutton New Road, Erdington, Birmingham, 23, aged seventy-one.

GRANT.—On June 20, Mr. George Grant, M.P.S., 25 High Street, Dunbar. Mr. Grant qualified during 1912.

LESTER. — Recently, Mr. Stanley Belcher Lester, M.P.S.I., The View, Montenotte, co. Cork, Eire, aged about eighty. Mr. Lester belonged to one of the oldest and most respected pharmaceutical families in Ireland. He qualified in 1901 and at the time of his death was chairman of T. R. Lester & Co., Ltd., Patrick Street, Cork. For many years Mr. Lester was in business on his own account in Skibbereen. In 1945, on the death of his brother (Mr. Alfred Lester, a former member of Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland), he took over as chairman of the company. He was also a well-known sportsman, specialising in yachting and badminton. Mr. Lester is survived by his widow and a daughter.

McKERNAN.—Recently Mr. James L. McKernan, Associated Druggist, for many years in business as a dispensing chemist and druggist at Blessington, co. Wicklow, Eire.

NOWELL.—On June 19, Mr. James Clifford Nowell, M.P.S., 22 Byron Road, Morecambe, Lancs. Mr. Nowell qualified in 1923.

PURDIE.—On June 26, Miss Lena Purdie, 20 Ronan's Terrace, Edinburgh. Miss Purdie qualified as a chemist and druggist in 1929.

ROBINSON.—Suddenly on June 26, Mr. William Robinson, M.P.S., 80 Carlisle Road, Airdrie, Lanarks. Mr. Robinson qualified during 1935.

SIANN.—On January 29, Mr. Maurice Siann, M.P.S., 7 Station Road, Mowbray, Capetown, South Africa. Mr. Siann qualified in 1925.

TYSON. — On May 28, Mrs. May Wilhelmina Tyson, M.P.S., 54th Avenue, Mabelreign, Southern Rhodesia. Mrs. Tyson qualified in 1934.

WEBB. — On June 24 Mr. A. E. Webb, chairman, J. & J. Colman, Ltd., Carrow Works, Norwich.

PERSONALITIES

MR. BOB MASTERS, Devon representative of Durazone (Sales), Ltd., was the winner of the £5,000 prize in the recent *Sunday Pictorial* war story contest.

MR. BRIAN H. TURPIN, who is managing director of QVF, Ltd., Fenton, Stoke-on-Trent, and of Quickfit & Quartz, Ltd., Stone, Staffs, has been elected to the council of the British Chemical Plant Manufacturers' Association.

MR. H. B. CUFFE recently retired as sales representative for the John Dale Group after forty-two years' service with the company. "Ben" commenced his career in the general office of the John Dale Manufacturing Co. on December 6, 1918, after having been discharged, badly wounded, from the Forces. At that time the total office staff of the company was eight, against today's figure of 114. It is understood that Mr. Cuffe intends to spend his retirement on the Sussex coast.



MR. PAUL M. GARDNER, F.P.S., has been appointed assistant managing editor of *MD of Canada*, a medical news magazine circulating to 20,000 Canadian doctors. Mr. Gardner, who was formerly assistant editor of *Pharmacy Digest* in London, emigrated to the U.S.A. in 1959. He now lives in New York, but his work entails regular visits to Canada.

MR. H. TIBBATTS, of Penns Lane, Sutton Coldfield, Warwicks, who retired at the end of 1959 after thirty-four years as a representative of Arthur H. Cox & Co., Ltd., Brighton, was recently presented with an inscribed silver antique cake basket by a number of his pharmacist friends. Mr. Tibbatts, despite failing eyesight, intends to write personally to those who subscribed to his gift.

MR. C. H. PRICE, who is senior lecturer in pharmacy and head of the department at Rhodes University, in Grahamstown in the Eastern Cape, South Africa, is to become the University's first professor of pharmacy, the Senate having just created a chair of pharmacy. Mr. Price took his Ph.C. at the University of Manchester in 1930, continuing there for a couple of years as administrator. Then for some years he was with the medical service department of Parke, Davis & Co., Ltd., particularly in the Oxford area, after which he became lecturer at the Plymouth and Dartmouth Technical College until 1946 when he emigrated to South Africa. On arrival he became lecturer at the Port Elizabeth Technical College and was subsequently made head of the college before going to his post at Rhodes University. While in South Africa he became an Associate of the Royal Institute of Chemistry in 1948 and got his Fellowship in 1956.

MR. GEORGE MOORE, M.P.S., Hall Square, Boroughbridge, Yorks, recently retired after being fifty years on the register and fifty-seven years in pharmacy. Born in Yeadon, Mr. Moore was the son of a pharmacist and began his own career in Bradford in 1903. Six years later he won an open entrance scholarship to the South of England school of pharmacy (the only one awarded in the country), and qualified a year later. He worked in Manchester, Birmingham, Bristol and South Wales, before going to Leeds in 1927 to open a business which he owned until 1935. For the next seven years he went on the road as a representative in drugs and chemicals, with a territory stretching from the Scottish border to Leicestershire, and finally settled again in Boroughbridge, in a pharmacy 100 yards from his present home. In Bradford, Mr. Moore sold to Sir Henry Irving what was to be his last supply of grease paint (on the day before he died in the Theatre Royal). His customers also included George Formby senior, George Robey, and other famous stage personalities.

MR. THOMAS W. RAYNER, chairman and managing director of Merck Sharp & Dohme, Ltd., Hoddesdon, Herts, retired on June 30. It was in 1928 that Mr. Rayner formed a company which was later to become Merck Sharp & Dohme, Ltd. He has been active in the affairs of the Association of British Pharmaceutical Industry for a number of years. He is a prominent Freemason and a founder-member of the Hoddesdon Rotary Club and has served on the Hoddesdon urban district council and the Broxbourne parochial church council. Mr. and Mrs. Rayner expect to settle in Montreal, Canada, where Mr. Rayner will act as a business consultant.



OVERSEAS VISITS

MR. STEWART RITCHIE (Intercontinental Marketing Service, London) joined his opposite numbers from New York and Frankfurt at a meeting in Montreal, Canada, recently, of the International Pharmaceutical Market Research group. The three continued to New York for an annual Intercontinental Marketing Service planning session.

MR. K. H. R. COLLARD (general sales manager, Roussel Laboratories, Ltd.), has just returned from a visit to Canada where he has been inspecting the progress of Roussel (Canada), Ltd., the subsidiary of the British company in the Dominion.

NEW PRODUCTS

To Simplify Treatment.—Introduced for the treatment of all types of hypertension in patients who require a potassium supplement, Serpasil-Esidrex K tablets issued by CIBA Laboratories, Ltd., Horsham, Sussex, contain potassium chloride 600 mgm. within an enteric coat and an outer coating containing Serpasil 0·15 mgm. and Esidrex 10 mgm. The product is available in containers of twenty-five, 100 and 500.

For Topical Treatment.—An aerosol spray pack containing triamcinolone acetonide, has been introduced by E. R. Squibb & Sons, Ltd., Speke, Liverpool 24, under the title Adcortyl-A spray. It is claimed to be especially useful for acute, exudative, weeping lesions, for application to hirsute regions, for inaccessible areas and for skin lesions which are painful to touch, e.g. acute sunburn. A three-second spray is stated to deliver 0·1 mgm. of triamcinolone acetonide and will cover an area about 3¼ in. square. The final concentration on the skin being 0·2 per cent. Adcortyl-A spray is available in container of 50 gm.

For Eye and Ear Infections.—Cortocaps issued by Crookes Laboratories, Ltd., Park Royal, London, N.W.10, are flexible gelatin capsules containing hydrocortisone acetate 0·5 per cent. and neomycin sulphate 0·5 per cent. in a soft paraffin base. Cortocaps have been evolved on the "one dose" principle, to obviate the risk of cross infection and are primarily intended for the treatment of eye conditions but are equally suitable for use in the external ear and on the skin generally.

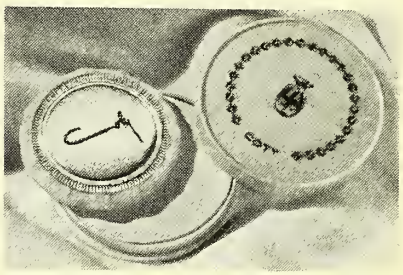
Anti-trichomonal Agent. — Pharmaceutical Specialities (May & Baker), Ltd., Dagenham, Essex, announce the introduction of a new anti-trichomonal agent, Flagyl brand metronidazole. The manufacturers claim that Flagyl represents an important advance in the treatment of trichomonas vaginalis infections in females and males since it provides, for the first time, effective and well-tolerated systemic therapy. One tablet three times daily for seven days, has been found adequate even in many long-standing vaginal infections. Tablets each contain 200 mgm. metronidazole and are available in packs of twenty-one.

Additions to Range.—J. & E. Atkinson, Ltd., 24 Old Bond Street, London, W.1, announce the introduction of two new products, Declair cleansing lotion and Vital hair conditioner. A third, Olva hand lotion, will not be available until the beginning of September.

Three Speeds.—Schick Incorporated (U.K.), Ltd., 86a Brook Street, London, W.1, claim increased shaving comfort and efficiency has been attained with the new 3-speed Schick shaver that is available in triple and single voltage models. The range is completed by the single speed Schick Customatic single voltage model.

Rustless.—Imported from the U.S.A. by the French Perfumery Co., Ltd., 35a Bessborough Place, London, S.W.1, the Diamon Deb nail dresser has diamond and sapphire crystals permanently embedded in pure nickel, and is therefore rustless and unaffected by soaps, solvents, boiling liquids or mild acids.

A New Shade—a New Pack.—Coty (England), Ltd., 3 Stratford Place, London, W.1, have added a new shade, "Honey Bronze" to their Coty Cream powder range. It is described as "a



The new Slim-pack case.

sunshine golden tone with just a hint of pink." Messrs. Coty have also introduced a Slim-pack, soft pink case with gold crest and garland on the lid.

Eye Make-up Range.—Revlon International Corporation, 86 Brook Street, London, W.1, offer what they describe as "the first really comprehensive collection of eye make-up." The range has been given the general title "Eyemakers *à la Carte*." It contains a new fine line pencil for drawing-in eyebrows, thick or thin sable brush for painting a narrow line of colour along the edge of the eyelid; "pan eye-shadows" in frosted shades (frosted turquoise, frosted gold green and gold bronze); fourteen shades of eye-shadow in brushed gold stick; liquid liners in twelve new colours; slender eye pencils in twelve colours, including gold and silver; roll-on mascara in sixteen shades (or cake mascara if preferred); gold and silver eyelash tipping in crystal container; and remover pads.

TRADE NOTES

An Additional Pack.—Parke, Davis & Co., Ltd., Staines Road, Hounslow, Middlesex, have now made available an additional pack of chloromycetin capsules 250 mgm. in tins of 500.

Dexamethasone Prices Reduced. — CIBA Laboratories, Ltd., Horsham, Sussex; Merck Sharp & Dohme, Ltd., Hoddesdon, Herts; Organon Laboratories, Ltd., Brettenham House, Lancaster Place, London, W.C.2, and Roussel Laboratories, Ltd., 843 Harrow Road, London, N.W.10, announce that new reduced prices for dexamethasone tablets are to become effective on July 11.

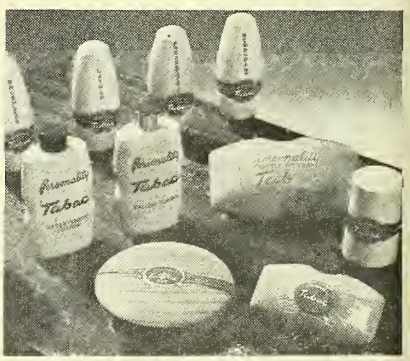
Free of Puchase Tax.—SANDOZ PRODUCTS, LTD., Sandoz House, 23 Great Castle Street, London, W.1, announce that their product Pursennid is no longer subject to purchase tax.—MOORE MEDICINAL PRODUCTS, LTD., Waverley House, Aberdeen, state that Moore's baby cream no longer bears purchase tax. It not intended to feature the new price in advertisements until September to enable retailers to sell current stocks.

Half-volume Packs.—Glaxo Laboratories, Ltd., Greenford, Middlesex, announce that as from July 1, "half-volume" packs will be available for a number of the company's vaccines, including diphtheria/pertussis prophylactic, whooping cough vaccine, tetanus toxoid, and triple antigen (diphtheria, tetanus and whooping cough vaccine). Each ½-mil dose contains the same antigenic potency as the 1-mil dose of the corresponding standard product.

Correction. — The hydrocortisone product referred to in the *C. & D.*, July 2, p. 5, manufactured by William R. Warner & Co., Ltd., Eastleigh, Hampshire, is marketed under the title Anusol-HC ointment and not as stated.

New Model.—Haetam, Ltd., 63 Corporation Street, Manchester 4, announce the introduction of Fabulo brand hair roller No. 4/T (with teeth) that is of a size suitable for present hair fashion and is specially designed to prevent the hair from slipping.

Additions to Range. — Personality Beauty Products, Ltd., Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Leics, have added to their Tabac range of products for men a brushless and a lather shaving creams,



a pre-electric shave lotion, a deodorant spray, and a Cologne (in the redesigned waisted bottle in which Tabac after-shave lotion and talcum powder are now packed). New Tabac "cigar-box" gift pack combinations include after-shave lotion, talcum powder and two tablets of toilet soap; and after-shave lotion, shaving bowl and talcum powder. A giant tablet of soap in wood case has also been added to the gift range. The Personality toiletries range have been completely redesigned in pink packaging and additions (turtle oil deep-cleansing cream; two sizes of turtle oil cleansing milk; and a handbag size turtle oil hand cream) have been introduced.

Bonus Offers

PRETESTED PRODUCTS, LTD., Maple Cross Industrial Estate, Rickmansworth, Herts. Arrid preparations, bonus parcel 25 per cent. discount.

WESTMINSTER LABORATORIES, LTD., Chalcot Road, Regents Park, London, N.W.1: Brooklax, Bonomint, G.S. tablets, Pripsen and Senokot, 10 per cent. discount on orders of £5.—PHARMACEUTICAL SPECIALITIES (MAY & BAKER), LTD., Dagenham, Essex: Anthisan cream, 13 to doz.

INFORMATION WANTED

"Disseau" naphtholated charcoal granules
Duramitex
Horetith M. milk stain remover

GELATIN PRODUCTION AN ART

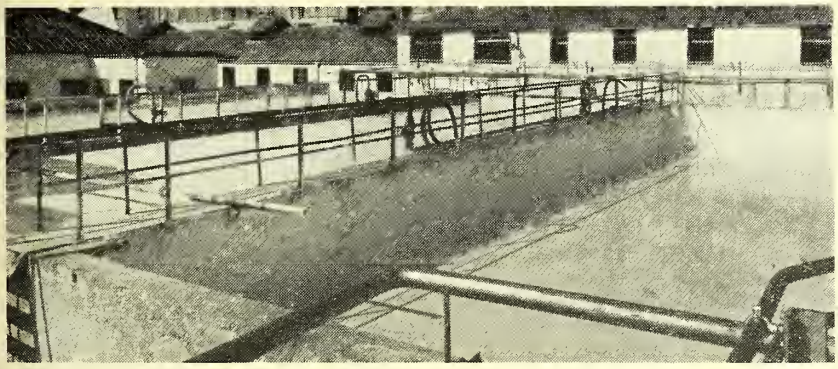
New process enables use of British raw material

TO produce a batch of high-grade gelatin complying with exacting standards takes something like six months from the time the crushed bone is first processed until the finished product is ready for dispatch.

In spite of rigid analytical control, gelatin making is still as much an art as a science, for many factors not yet fully understood affect the final characteristics of the product.

At the factory of P. Leiner & Sons (Wales), Ltd., Treforest, Glamorganshire, the present output of gelatin is claimed to be, at 4,000 tons a year, the largest by any individual company in the world. Main source of the raw material is sun-dried bone, crushed at the company's mills in India and Pakistan, and supplied to the Treforest factory to a total of 22,000 tons a year.

The bone is first graded for size and



then transferred by pumping, in water, into huge wooden vats, each capable of holding 20 tons of bone. The water is drained off and replaced by dilute hydrochloric acid. The basic tricalcium phosphate is thus converted into the soluble monocalcium salt, which is run off in solution, later to be converted into dicalcium phosphate.

The organic bone—ossein—which remains in the tanks is then washed to remove traces of acid, after which it is removed to liming pits where it is mixed with milk of lime and left for about ninety days.

During that time two processes take place—first, the physical action of softening and swelling the ossein; secondly, the primary hydrolysis of the protein collagen. At the Treforest factory there are about 4,500 tons of bone "in lime" at any one time.

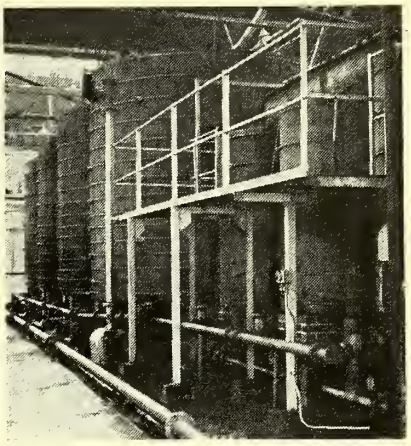
Thorough washing of the ossein follows, and the material is then transferred, again by pumps, to stainless steel boiling tanks, where the gelatin is extracted from the ossein. During that part of the process strict control of *pH* and temperature is necessary, since they affect the type of gelatin.

When the liquid in the boiling tank contains 5 per cent. of gelatin it is removed and replaced by more water. The 5 per cent. solution is then transferred to evaporators and concentrated. Each evaporator is capable of dealing with 3,500 litres of gelatin solution an hour.

From the evaporators the concentrated gelatin flows in a regulated stream on to a stainless-steel cooling drum. The gelatin sets and is removed from the drum and cut into pieces, preparatory to the final grinding, drying and blending processes.

By the intensification or moderation of the processes in gelatin production the characteristics of the final product can be changed according to desired specifications, and the production of photographic gelatin is the result of variations in the manufacturing process when pigskin is used instead of bone as the raw material. Normally about six basic varieties of gelatin are manufactured, and the demands of the various industries are met by blending.

The pharmaceutical industry takes about 15 per cent. of the company's output, the photographic industry



Left: Some of the lime storage tanks; above, the acidulation units capable of holding twenty tons of bone.

10 per cent. The remaining 75 per cent. goes for edible uses.

The process of gelatin making demands the working of three shifts a day, and on the average the factory is dealing with 2½ tons of bone an hour.

For some years now the supply of crushed bone from India has been diminishing, because of the internal demand for bone for agricultural processes. Before use the bones must be free of grease and sinew, and the sun-dried bones from India are excellent as raw material. Recently the research workers in the Leiner factory perfected a system of bone treatment that simulated the Indian climate, enabling bones from British butchers to be economically utilised as raw material.

UNITED STATES SULPHUR PRICES

Mexico blamed for depressed market

THE United States price of sulphur has slipped from $28·50 in 1956 to the currently quoted level of $23·50 per long ton and producers fear that further price concessions may develop. They blame Mexico for the currently depressed market level, partly stemming from rising production as a result of loans some years ago from the Export-Import Bank. U.S. traders understand that Mexico currently has an unused capacity on present producing plants of some 400,000 tons of sulphur a year. Reports are circulating in the trade that Mexican sulphur is being offered on the New York market at concessions of 20 to 25 per cent. under the quoted price of domestic producers, but as specific evidence on this is lacking, no formal protest to the Tariff Commission has yet been lodged. Mexican sulphur has traditionally been offered in New York at $2 per ton under the domestic producers' price but with a higher freight rate, the net profit to consumers was only around $1·50 per ton. United States production of sulphur in 1959 is estimated at 6,200,000 long tons while imports from Mexico are over 600,000 tons.

Mexico's production in the first four months of 1960 amounted to 395,932 long tons, an average that will keep this year's production in the neighbourhood of that produced in 1959. Figures released by the Mexican Sulphur Institute disclose that that country exported a total of 103,621 long tons of sulphur to the world market during April, as compared with 126,640 in March and 110,716 in February.

First Offshore Mine

Meanwhile the world's first offshore sulphur mine—an enormous steel island rising high above the waters of the Gulf of Mexico—is now in commercial operation according to announcement by Freeport Sulphur Co.

Located in 50 ft. of water seven miles from the Louisiana coastline, the island is the largest permanent steel structure ever erected in the ocean. The process of obtaining the sulphur involves melting the element underground by superheated water and forcing it to the surface in molten form with compressed air. The water and air are injected, and the sulphur brought up, through wells consisting of concentric pipes. The sulphur is pumped, as a hot liquid, from mine to shore through an insulated pipeline embedded in the floor of the Gulf. The pipeline, an innovation in sulphur industry history is designed to handle 4,500 tons of molten sulphur per day.

PLANNED DISTRIBUTION OF PHARMACIES

Scottish pharmacists consider economic and social factors

OUT of every 100 boys and girls at school only eight were capable of proceeding to a full-time course at university or college, said MR. W. C. D. BAIN, Aberdeen, in an address on "The Economic and Social Factors Resulting From a Planned Distribution of Dispensing Outlets" at Edinburgh on June 8. He was addressing the annual meeting of members of the Pharmaceutical Society resident in Scotland and the branch representatives' meeting, held jointly at the headquarters of the Scottish Department. That 8 per cent. formed, he said, the reservoir of doctors, surgeons, dentists, teachers, research and industrial chemists, engineers with a degree, physicists, plant and animal research workers, certain executive grades of the Civil Service, the needs of the armed forces and pharmacy. At the present time even American firms were advertising for trained scientific personnel. The shortage was due to the rapid expansion of chemical and allied industries. With the industrial demand now so great, and with certain steps taken to avoid inflation (stabilised wages), the fringe benefits or other inducements offered were considerable. They included the forty-hour week, five-day week, pension funds (sometimes non-contributable), generous holiday allowance, and facilities provided for further research. In fact, industrial demands were causing a shortage of science teachers.

Sufficient Incentive?

Mr. Bain asked whether pharmacy with its numerous units, some large, some small, many under-capitalised and haphazardly distributed, and with the frequent overlapping of pharmaceutical dispensing services, could offer candidates, except in a few instances, the same social and economic conditions as were offered by industrial concerns. Today was the day of big business, "Co-ops," multiples and supermarkets. The speaker drew attention to the financial report of one large pharmaceutical organisation, which had increased its profits—not turnover—by £1 million in 1959. With the advent of the National Health Service, wages and salaries had improved, but so had the salaries of other sections of the community. Even allowing for the increased financial rewards, the social factors in pharmacy were not comparable with those in other professions and industry in status, hours of work and pension schemes. Generally the hours in Scotland varied from good to bad, and sometimes were indicative of the fierce competition in the area. Mr. Bain referred to some National Health Service statistics about the number of prescriptions dispensed by Scottish contractors (see table). Although some of the contractors in rural, low-density population areas had good veterinary or horticultural sidelines, it seemed that 300 prescriptions per month (or an average of ten a day was indicative of under employment of the pharmacist. The figures of 1s. 8d. dispensing fee and 1s. 2d. oncost gave those contractors a gross profit of £500 per annum, which was far below the level required to give a pharmacist a standard of living commensurate with his training and expectations. He agreed that dispensing was not the sole work of the pharmacist. With it went the sale of drugs, medicine and allied products but, he said, "It is as pharmacists we are trained, and we should be able to develop and use that training." Over 50 per cent. of the contractors did not dispense more than 600 prescriptions per month, which meant that 50 per cent. of them were underemployed in a strictly professional capacity and the other side of the business was subsidising the dispensing department. If that was correct, should there be a pharmacy or a dispensing outlet where the pharmaceutical dispensing needs were so small? If pharmacy was to attract new candidates to the profession, it must, in the long run, offer conditions as to hours, salaries, etc., similar to those that prevailed in other industries. Mr. Bain considered that that could only be accomplished if "we deploy our resources, pharmacists and capital in a rational and sensible manner, and by that I mean a planned distribution of dispensing outlets based on the population needs of the area to be served." The dispensing stations should be big units, capable of supporting two or more pharmacists, preferably in partnership with auxiliary staff. They should be well fitted and equipped and bright and attractive, pleasing to the eye, giving a pharmaceutical service to the community in a professional manner and capable of taking their share in the training of post-graduate students.

The ensuing profits would, as a result of planning, be able to pay the requisite wages and—more important—meet the other social and economic needs: hours, holidays, superannuation benefits, possibly a five-day week.

Slowly Drifting

All knew the number of pharmacies that were closing. Most new openings were in the new housing schemes, and there were many pharmacists who would like to retire, but who were unable to find purchasers for their businesses. Thus Mr. Bain suggested "we are in fact drifting slowly towards limitation of pharmacies, but instead of having a large number of small units, we should plan to have a smaller number of large units." The speaker suggested the formation in Scotland of a sort of guild, which, after estimating the dispensing needs, would, through the Executive Councils, regulate the opening of new pharmacies. From a levy on guild members a central fund could be built up, and when a pharmacist retired, or on his death, if the area had still sufficient provision for a pharmaceutical service, compensation could be paid to him or his heirs, and neighbours could purchase his good and saleable stock.

There still would be low-density population areas where a dispensing outlet would support only one pharmacist, and Mr. Bain considered that a differential dispensing fee was desirable.

A certain calculated deduction from contractors' monthly cheques could be used, he urged, for a superannuation fund for retiral purposes. Mr. Bain concluded by saying: "There has been a spate of banks, insurance companies, breweries, all amalgamating to consolidate and strengthen their position. So therefore, gentlemen, if big businesses do it, it is time we pharmacists took steps to safeguard and plan our own future, so as to give stability to employ our newly qualified personnel fully on professional work. I consider it is a great loss to the nation's economy if, after an expensive and long training, we use only under 50 per cent. of their time."

During the discussion that followed Mr. Bain's address, MR. JOHN MACLEAN, Ayrshire, asked how many students in Scotland were studying for the B.Sc. (Pharm.) course, and MR. BAIN replied that there were forty in the first year, thirty in the second, thirty in the third and thirty in the fourth.

Not So Bad

MR. K. SCATCHARD, Glasgow, felt the day was coming when the pharmacist would be a man with a degree. He did not think that the picture of retail pharmacy was quite so bad as Mr. Bain had suggested, but MR. BAIN doubted whether a degree student could be persuaded to sell shaving cream with free razor blades. It would be difficult, he said, to attract those people to retail pharmacy in present conditions.

PRESCRIPTIONS DISPENSED EACH MONTH BY CONTRACTORS IN SCOTLAND

Number of Prescriptions	*Large Multiples*	*Co-operatives*	*Small Multiples*	*Other*	*Totals*
Up to 300 ...	12	33	13	141	199
301 to 400 ...	10	32	19	142	203
401 to 500 ...	14	17	23	148	202
501 to 600 ...	12	14	20	120	166
601 to 800 ...	34	18	39	234	325
801 to 1,200 ...	27	23	33	233	316
Over 1,200 ...	38	12	43	159	252
Totals ...	147	149	190	1,177	1,663

Large Multiples—Branches of public limited companies.
Co-operatives—Branches of Co-operative societies.
Small Multiples—Branches of private companies and proprietors having more than one pharmacy.
Other—Single pharmacies owned by private proprietors.

MR. SCATCHARD said that when a man took a degree he did not necessarily stay in pure science, but progressed and became an expert in his field. He sometimes even became a salesman: "We could not write off the B.Sc.(Pharm.)'s from retail pharmacy when retail pharmacy needs retail pharmacists." MR. BAIN said that, if he had a B.Sc.(Pharm.) and could be made a director of a large manufacturing company, that would appeal to him more than going into a retail pharmacy. He asked Dr. Macmorran to give figures of degree graduates entering retail pharmacy, and DR. MACMORRAN, though he had not such figures to hand, thought that industry would soon be reaching saturation point and that then the only openings for such students would be in retail pharmacy.

MR. MACLEAN said that one of his staff had a B.Sc.(Pharm.); she was paid as much for selling cosmetics as for doing professional work. MR. BAIN replied that that person had been trained as a pharmacist, and if there were fewer and bigger pharmacies she would be pharmaceutically employed the whole time.

The PRESIDENT said that pharmacy, along with other highly skilled professions, was competing for the small number passing the higher certificates today. It must be made attractive to those students. The position was one of flux, and many pharmacists today would not recommend pharmacy to those students.

Not Faced Difficulties

MR. J. D. MAIR, Glasgow, said there was no doubt that Mr. Bain would like to see the elevation of the status of pharmacy to the level of other professions in the public eye, but he thought Mr. Bain had not made many constructive suggestions as to how to achieve it. He had not faced the difficulties. In making a comparison with the doctors there was a tremendous difference between the two professions. The doctors were not controlled by their own organisations. He thought Mr. Bain was wrong in suggesting that the Council of the Society could do anything about that. The move would have to come from the Executive Councils. It should be remembered that pharmacists were contractors to the Executive Councils. Every pharmacist had a right to contract and knew the terms of that contract. Those doing under 200 prescriptions a month were free to withdraw. To get the picture in true perspective it was not the remuneration of the retail pharmacist that should be reviewed but that of the hospital pharmacist, who was living by his knowledge only. Mr. Mair entirely agreed with the educational policy of the Council to produce finished capable pharmacists, but thought that how the pharmacist applied his activities was his own affair. If he had a good mind for business he was quite at liberty to augment his earnings by selling "ethical" products.

MR. BAIN, replying on the point of the salaries of hospital pharmacists, quoted salaries of teachers after a three-year course and a year of training. He had not said that salaries were not good in retail pharmacy, but retail pharmacists did not have enough leisure.

MR. A. GAULD, Buckie, believed that pharmacists could get better hours if they contracted to dispense only at certain times. It was unfortunate that the doctors' consulting times were often later than pharmacists' normal closing times. If the status of pharmacy were raised, and if at least two pharmacists were in a pharmacy, the individual hours could be spread over a longer period. MR. BAIN doubted if approval would be given to pharmacies to keep open for only a few hours a day. The Executive Councils expected pharmacists to give a good service, usually from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. He believed that, given more pharmacists to a pharmacy, the service could be maintained, and by a spread-over of duties the pharmacist could have early nights or free days.

MISS E. M. JENKINS, Dundee, said it was not so much themselves they should consider but the young people who were coming on to the Register. Young people required shorter hours, and a new generation expected afternoons off for sport. If shorter hours were to be achieved by having two pharmacists in one shop, that would only be practicable with limitation of pharmacies.

MR. J. CHILTON, Glasgow, was interested in the suggested statutory control of the ownership of pharmacies when pharmacists retired. He did not think any pharmacist could be asked to choose between the local pharmacies, the Co-operative, etc. Surely economic factors would deal with the situation. No one would be foolish enough to buy a pharmacy that would not keep him.

MR. BAIN said that multiples would not open on such a site. His plan had been proved to work. Some years ago a large organisation decided to invade the New Zealand market. That organisation, whose manufacturing costs were recovered in the home market, was able to put goods on the New Zealand market which the New Zealand manufacturers could not produce at the same price. The New Zealand pharmacists asked for protection, but the New Zealand Government said that it would be unfair to the general public not to allow it to receive the benefit of reduced prices. However, they delayed permission for two years until the pharmacists could get organised. Every retail business in New Zealand was valued, as were several manufacturers and wholesalers, and a levy was made on them. Out of a central fund redundant pharmacies were bought. What had been accomplished in New Zealand to overcome competition from the home country could be accomplished in this country to produce limitation of pharmacies.

Only Part of Story

MR. F. HEPBURN, Edinburgh, said that, from the figures Mr. Bain had given, it would appear that 50 per cent. were employed for less than 50 per cent. of their time. He felt that that was only part of the story. Mr. Bain had assumed that there were 1,650 dispensing outlets, but took no notice of the fact that there were several sides to the business. The retail side of pharmacy required supervision by a pharmacist, and the pharmacist was not "quite so undcremployed as Mr. Bain would have us believe." There might come a position, if pharmacies were reduced, and there were two pharmacists in each chemist's shop, when one might be engaged in dispensing and one in supervision of the retail side. That was necessary for the protection of the public.

MR. BAIN said he did not argue that pharmacy was the sole object of a pharmacist. Combined with it was the sale of drugs and allied products. At one time, he said, he had done a series of locums and had been shocked at the poor pharmaceutical service and equipment he found in many pharmacies. He felt that, though pharmacists were underemployed in a pharmaceutical sense, they were not unemployed. It was the new people who mattered. Pharmacy would not get the number of new entrants it needed unless good salaries and good hours were given.

MR. W. S. TAIT, Penicuik, said it was popular to speak of a "wind of change." In Edinburgh a number of old-established shops had closed, and he understood the same was true of other towns. That would suggest that a process was evolving in which a certain limitation of pharmacies was taking place but not, perhaps, in the best way. He had heard it said that pharmacists should get together in bulk buying, but suggested that, for a small percentage, wholesalers did a great deal for the retail pharmacists. A Japanese doctor from Tokio had told him that Japanese pharmacists worked from seven o'clock in the morning until nine o'clock at night.

MR. MAIR said that retail pharmacists appeared to accept the situation that they had the sole right to dispense National Health Service prescriptions. A recent article in the Society's journal had made it clear that the Government viewed the present method as the most efficient. Was there not a danger that, if the Government could find a cheaper method, they would use it? Should it not be kept in mind that highly organised big pharmacies would be easy to turn into Government dispensing units? The Government, he said, was receiving a cheap service from retail pharmacy because many of the overheads were being carried by the other parts of the business.

MR. BAIN said that he thought that, if it were not for the heavy capital expenditure involved, the Government would have more dispensing carried out in health centres.

N.H.S. STATISTICS

In ENGLAND during 1959, 199,463,010 prescriptions (131,760,482 forms) were dispensed at a total cost of £67,731,590. Average cost per prescription, 81·50d.

In NORTHERN IRELAND during October 1959 609,107 prescriptions (415,816 forms) were dispensed at a total cost of £246,063. Average cost per prescription was 96·95d. In November 1959 604,805 prescriptions (409,299 forms) were dispensed at a total cost of £244,453. Cost per prescription averaged 97d.

TRANQUILLISERS AND TRANQUILLITY

Address to South-east Metropolitan chemists

IT had been estimated that one-third of all the patients visiting doctors' surgeries needed peace of mind. The resultant demand for drugs for that purpose had been enormous and called for intensive studies in research laboratories, stated DR. G. R. BOYES, when he recently addressed members of the South-east Metropolitan Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society and their guests from neighbouring branches on "Tranquillisers and Tranquillity." Tranquillisers had largely replaced barbiturates and bromides in many cases of anxiety state. Unlike those drugs which in large doses tended to produce sedation to such a degree that the patient was often unable to cope with his daily routine, tranquillisers were characterised by their ability to give calmness without hypnosis and reduce over activity without causing somnolence.

Barbiturates depressed the cerebral cortex whereas tranquillisers acted on the sub-cortical tissue and had very little effect on the cortex. They brought about calmness of mind with no lack of interest in the environment. Dr. Boyes said that alcohol had been used as a tranquilliser for a very long time. It depressed the central nervous system, the stimulating effect was due to the depression of the higher centres. People lost their natural reserve and became euphoric and spontaneous. Large quantities produced tranquillity to the point of stupor. Tranquillisers gave ataraxis without confusion and patients gained peace of mind and became cool and composed, conquering their agitation.

Tranquillisers could be usefully classified into two groups:—The phenothiazines such as promazine, perphenazine and chlorpromazine which were the potent tranquillisers, and the alkanediols such as meprobamate, and derivatives of diphenylmethane such as benactyzine—the less potent tranquillisers.

Behaviour of Animals

During the psychopharmacological studies of tranquillisers in the laboratory, the behaviour of animals working a small treadwheel gave useful guidance. The rate at which they turn the wheel was noted before and after dosage with the drug under examination.

The speaker then described a laboratory model of avoidance behaviour. An animal was put into a cage divided into two by a hurdle. An electric shock could be applied to the side of the cage. A bell was rung and a few seconds later, the shock applied. After a few experiments the animal learned that it could escape the shock by jumping over the hurdle, and did so when it heard the bell. The administration of a tranquillising drug caused the animal to ignore the bell and it consequently received the shock. Laboratory tests were useful for studying other components of behaviour and for making neurological examinations. Under that heading must be included an assessment of toxic effects and a study of lethal doses. The behaviour of human beings could be related to that of animals but there was some difference of opinion on this point. The speaker mentioned the value of laboratory experiments and studies of human behaviour for the purpose of revealing how various drugs affected different areas of the sub-cortical region and gave as examples the action of reserpine on the hypothalamus and that of meprobamate on the thalamus.

In describing the essential difference between a neurosis and a psychosis, Dr. Boyes said that one facetious definition was that a neurotic person built castles in the air whereas a psychotic patient lived in them and paid rent to a psychiatrist. In former years the padded cell was in frequent use for mental patients but it was recognised long ago that such solitary confinement could aggravate the patient's condition. He referred to pioneer work over thirty years ago in which sympathetic treatment and removal of restraint produced much improvement in patients, who it was found could ultimately live a normal restricted life. The advent of tranquillisers marked another milestone for many patients who would have otherwise spent the rest of their lives in institutions, but could now be discharged to the care of their own doctor with appropriate maintenance therapy.

Tranquillisers were particularly useful for controlling aggressive or inebriated people and for the control of chronic alcoholics in the withdrawal stage. They were effective in five minutes when injected intravenously and in thirty minutes when given orally or intramuscularly.

The general practitioner found these drugs useful for helping patients over a temporary disturbance, and for the treatment of elderly patients when other sedatives might cause confusion. Dr. Boyes emphasised that reassurance and suggestion were as important as drugs and the patient's family must be educated so that they could assist as far as possible in the sympathetic management of the patient.

SCOTTISH DEPARTMENT EXECUTIVE

No bill to amend jury service law

WITHIN a few days of being elected president of the Pharmaceutical Society, Mr. T. Reid attended, in his official capacity, a meeting of the Executive of the Scottish Department at 36 York Place, Edinburgh, on June 8, 1960. Mr. Andrew Officer (chairman) welcomed Mr. Reid and said that, as a Scot it was appropriate that his visit to Scotland was his first official duty. The Minutes of the Meeting of Executive held on April 13, 1960, were approved. The CHAIRMAN reported that he had represented the Executive at the Opening, by H.M. Queen Elizabeth, the Queen Mother, of the School of Pharmacy of the University of London on April 27, and spoke of the gracious way the Queen Mother had paid tribute to the work of the Pharmaceutical Society. The RESIDENT SECRETARY read a letter from Sir Hugh Linstead explaining that he thought it would be impossible for any progress to be made in introducing a Bill to amend the law relating to jury service in Scotland as there would be no Government support for it. He advised that the wise thing to do would be to wait until there was a Bill dealing with jury service in Scotland as a whole and then to press the claim of the pharmaceutical chemist. The Executive agreed to accept that advice.

It was reported that the inaugural address of the 109th session, to be held on November 18, would be by Professor G. L. Montgomery, Pathology Department, University of Edinburgh.

The Executive were informed that since the last meeting two male and two female "students" resident in Scotland had been registered. The totals so far this year were six male and four female.

At a further meeting on June 9, the CHAIRMAN welcomed back members of Executive who had been re-elected and gave a special welcome to Mr. Maconochie. It was agreed that a letter of thanks should be sent to Mr. Carmichael, who had not accepted renomination, for the services he had rendered to the Executive over the past six years. A number of tributes were paid to the late Mr. W. T. Elder. MR. OFFICER spoke of Mr. Elder's high ideals for pharmacy and said that he was greatly respected on both sides of the Border. MR. W. C. D. BAIN (vice-chairman) said that he had served his apprenticeship under Mr. Elder and had known him for thirty-three years. He recalled his sterling qualities and said that no task was too difficult for him to tackle if he set his mind to it. Pharmacy had gained much from his efforts over the past years. MR. W. A. PARK said that he had been a fellow-student with Mr. Elder and had known him for nearly forty years. His sole aim in the work he did for pharmacy was to raise its status in the eyes of others, and he had spent much time and energy to that end. His life should be an example to us all to continue to work for higher ethical standards in pharmacy. MR. J. B. GROSSET said that, although he had known Mr. Elder for only nine or ten years, he had known him by reputation before that. No time was too long or distance too great for him if the effort was being made in the interests of his profession. Since he joined the council of the Pharmaceutical Society he had got to know Mr. Elder's big-heartedness and his temperament, manner, comradeship and conviviality that would always be remembered by those who had known him.

Mr. A. Officer and Mr. W. C. D. Bain were unanimously re-elected chairman and vice-chairman respectively.

It was reported that a committee had been formed composed of Mr. Maplethorpe, Professor Macdonald, Mr. Oliver, Professor Todd, Mr. Grainger and Mr. Grosset to consider the Executive memorandum on post-graduate diplomas and to report to the education committee of the council.

A discussion took place regarding

the possibility of forming a new branch in Fife and it was reported that there appeared to be a desire among Fife members that this should be done. The Executive agreed that all pharmacists resident in Fife should be circularised during September asking if they would agree to support a new branch. If favourable replies were received, a meeting should be convened as soon as possible thereafter in order formally to constitute a new branch and appoint office bearers.

MR. MORRISON reported on the questionnaire which had been sent to all members of the Northern Scottish Branch. From the replies, it appeared that members were satisfied with the organisation of the branch, that more members voted in the council election than in the Scottish Executive election, that members would like fuller reports on council meetings, that more than half of the members did not approve of the educational policy of the Society and that a large majority thought that major changes of policy should have the approval of the Branch Representatives meeting. It would appear that there was little apathy in this branch. The CHAIRMAN asked that Mr. Morrison convey the thanks of the Executive to the secretary of the branch.

Before the meeting closed the president said how pleased he had been to have had the opportunity of attending the meeting in Scotland. He was very impressed with the amount of work that had been got through.

POISONS LEGISLATION

Dr. Macmorran reviews latest amendments

ADDRESSING members of the Edinburgh and South-eastern Scottish Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society on "Recent Poisons Legislation," Dr. G. H. Macmorran, Resident Secretary of the Society, said that the amendments to the Poisons List and Rules which came into force on April 19 were the most comprehensive amendments made since the List and Rules were first published twenty-five years ago under the authority of the Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933.

Main Alteration

The main alteration was to add a large number of substances to the Fourth Schedule to the Poisons Rules, and at the same time to divide that schedule into two parts, A and B. Conditions pertaining to the supply of substances in Part A were exactly the same as those previously applicable to all Fourth Schedule drugs.

Poisons in Part B of the Fourth Schedule were *not* included in the First Schedule. Sales of those substances to persons requiring them for their trade, business or profession could be made without a signed order or without a signature in the Poisons Book. It was only necessary to be satisfied that the substance was genuinely required for use in the person's trade, business or profession. It was not necessary to label the substance with the word "Poison" or any other indication of character. The only labelling requirement was that the package must bear the name and address of seller. The prescription must be in writing and signed and dated by the prescriber. It need not bear the address of the prescriber, nor the name and address of the patient. The dose need not be stated nor the total amount to be supplied.

The provisions for repeating and endorsing Fourth Schedule prescriptions were unchanged and were applicable to both Part A and B drugs. When they were not to be repeated, or after the last time of dispensing, private prescriptions should be retained for a period of two years. The new regulations meant there were four different classes of substances which might only be supplied on prescription, and the particulars necessary on the prescription were different in each case (see table).

Dr. Macmorran stressed that all antihistamine substances had been removed from the First and Fourth Schedules, but they were still Part I Poisons and could, therefore, only be sold from registered premises and by or under the supervision of a registered pharmacist.

Particulars	Fourth Schedule		Therapeutic Substances Act	Dangerous Drugs Act
	Part A	Part B		
Name of patient	×	—	—	×
Address of patient	×	—	—	×
Signature of prescriber	×	×	×	×
Address of prescriber (except N.H.S.)	×	—	—	×
Date	×	×	×	×
Total amount	×	—	—	×
Dose	×	—	—	—
Repeats	if specified according to Rules	if specified according to Rules	if specified according to Rules	if specified according to Regulations
Name and address of dispenser	×	×	—	—
Date of dispensing	×	×	—	×
Keep for 2 years	×	×	—	×

Dealing with the future Dr. Macmorran said that the recent changes in poison legislation had only "plugged the holes" and it was evident to everyone that a comprehensive review of all poisons legislation was overdue.

How should pharmacists act in the meantime and should they expect, and accept guidance from the Council? The pharmacist claimed to be an expert on drugs and their uses. As a professional man he should surely never supply anything without the over-riding authority of a medical prescription, if he suspected that harm to the patient or customer might result. It was very difficult, in fact almost impossible, for the average pharmacist by his own unaided efforts to be completely up-to-date in his knowledge of current drugs. The Council, through its advisers, had its attention drawn from time to time to drugs which were being abused or which were producing undesirable side effects. The Council would be failing in its duty if it did not pass on that information to the members, so that the members might behave in a professional manner and thereby protect the public.

All pharmacists regretted the decision of the Restrictive Trade Practices Court in the Chemists Federation case. There were in that decision certain words which were particularly interesting if considered in relation to the matter just discussed. The president of the court said "The Court believed that the vast majority of proprietary medicines sold by chemists were sold over the counter, frequently by unqualified assistants without any inquiry being made, just in the same way as they were in drug stores or general shops." The manner in which certain pharmacists acted in regard to the C.N.S. drugs lent support to that statement and they did a great disservice to pharmacy.

Dr. Macmorran added "If we wish to press for the sale of all medicines to be restricted to pharmacists, we must show by our conduct that we are a responsible profession and worthy of the trust that we wish to be placed in our hands. Legislation to control new drugs may be necessary to prevent abuse owing to their sale by unqualified dealers but pharmacists should not need to wait for legislation before they voluntarily restrict the sale of drugs which should not be used except under medical supervision."

In the discussion which followed the address MR. MALTMAN asked if the medical profession had been notified of the changes, as a customer had asked for thyroid tablets and was told that a prescription was necessary but when the doctor was asked for such a form he replied that any reputable chemist would supply thyroid tablets. DR. MACMORRAN replied that the information had been published in medical journals. MR. MYERS asked what was the reason for omitting the patient's name on the prescription. To which the reply was "Unfortunately it is impossible to explain the reason for other body's actions." DR. G. PERRINS asked with regard to hospital supplies if it meant a paper could be sent from the ward and only the ward sister was responsible to see that there were no leakages? DR. MACMORRAN confirmed that Fourth Schedule drugs did not require the name of the patient on the prescription.

Correspondence

Letters when received must bear the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication. The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the views expressed.

The Old and the New

SIR,—How pleasant it was to read in your issue of June 25 the story of a company that has been in existence for one hundred years: Thomas Christy & Co., Ltd. Old Spice has been in existence for less than three years in this country, but for the whole of that time we have had the honour of being very closely associated with this centenarian, and we take great pride in asking you to allow us to join in your congratulations and good wishes.

GEOFFREY S. SLADDEN,
Managing Director,
Shulton (Great Britain), Ltd.

Taxation and its Purpose

SIR,—Xrayser is not alone in his difficulty to follow the reasoning of Mr. Jenkins (*C. & D.*, p. 695) in his support of the motion on purchase tax at the meeting of Branch Representatives in May. Mr. Jenkins' remarks serve to illustrate the shoulder-shrugging acceptance by most people that taxation must have an application wider than revenue raising—its only true purpose. It must be punitive like taxing bachelors or Mr. Jenkin's immodest and unlearned medicine vendors, and it must also be instrumental in controlling the volume of trade—the exchange of goods and services between free men. Portsmouth's original motion stemmed from a free and easy discussion arising out of a communication from the Society via the branch secretary. In it the attention of members was drawn to their duty in obeying the law insofar as it applied to the supply of tax-free dispensing packs. It was right and proper for the Council as a responsible body to warn an erring small minority as to the consequences of their actions. Fair enough, but not far enough. Some may have erred in a genuine (and laudable) desire to satisfy a customer, while others may have been indulging in the modern national pastime of "beat the taxman if you can." Very naughty of them, it is true, but a law transforming a perfectly moral and innocent transaction of trade into a criminal offence is a bad law, and bad laws breed their own contempt. It is doubtful whether a single one of the law-breakers was conscious of any moral turpitude in his delinquency. It was agreed that the Council could not be expected to accept a motion calling for total abolition of purchase tax, but that they could lend weight, as a learned society, to a plea concerning the welfare of their own sectional interest. Protection is as much their duty as admonishment, and the delivery from at least one evil aspect of our preposterous system of taxation would no longer lead any of us into temptation. However, by merging with West Herts, Portsmouth threw away that important moral basis of their motion, and it was disappointing that no thoughtless challenge arose from the floor as to how otherwise the revenue could be raised. Portsmouth's delegates were well briefed with the answer, and he is a wise man who knows and understands it.

A. G. BRADBURN,
Southsea

Memories

SIR,—Your article by Galenethical, though doubly anonymous, has brought back a flood of memories, though I cannot see why the pharmacy should remain anonymous. I was also an apprentice at T. M. Ridley & Son, Carlisle, but I never attained to my fourth year's apprenticeship at 7s. 6d. per week but went to fight for King and country at a "bob" a day in 1914 returning again to Mr. Ridley in 1919 before qualifying in 1920. Your contributor has given a very authentic description of this particular business and its principal from an apprentice's point of view. May I be permitted to fill in a few blanks? Four apprentices were employed, the fourth-year man coming back after qualifying to take charge of the dispensary at £2 2s. per week. The hours were 8.30 a.m.–9 p.m., and Saturdays 8 a.m.–10 p.m. I was lucky my train went at 9 p.m.! Apprentices were not allowed out of the shop on Saturdays, which was market day. I was mixed up in what is possibly the only strike ever staged in pharmacy. One lovely summer day in 1913 we apprentices staged a stay-out strike on a Saturday which resulted in that rule being abolished. Your contributor does not mention the small hole bored in the shop floor immediately above a seat of some importance, it being the custom to "baptise" the new apprentices in such a manner. But the Governor, whose habit it was to read his morning paper there, being a little early one morning, received that which was intended for the apprentice. Many a new apprentice has gone home with a sore head after being initiated in the method of imbibing sherry through a straw. Barrels of this nectar were delivered and stored in the cellar for the making of orange and quinine wine. Mr. Ridley was probably one of the finest apprentice-masters pharmacy has ever had; his remark "let your ears and your eyes work together" is a classic. Pharmacy is a dull place today for the few apprentices one meets. Their conditions of hours and pay of course are so different, but what they are missing not to have entered pharmacy in 1911!

BEWCASTLE

IN PARLIAMENT

BY A MEMBER OF THE PRESS GALLERY, HOUSE OF COMMONS

Smallpox

MRS. J. S. BUTLER asked how many cases of smallpox and deaths from that disease had been recorded in England and Wales during 1959. MISS E. PITT (Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Health) in a written reply on June 20 reported one case notified and no deaths. MRS. BUTLER also asked how many deaths from vaccination, vaccinia, post-vaccinal encephalitis, or any other results of vaccination had been registered in England and Wales during 1959; and what were the ages of the victims. MISS PITT in a written reply on the same day stated: "Two; one aged three months and one aged twenty years."

Food Additives

MR. L. A. PAVITT asked the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food on June 24 if he would publish a list of additives to food that may be regarded as safe from a health point of view and if he would take steps to ban all others. MR. JOHN HARE stated that it was not possible to give a comprehensive list. In the light of reports by the Food Standards Committee, regulations had been made to ban the use of preservatives, antioxidants and colouring matters in food except those specifically permitted, and similar regulations about emulsifying and stabilising agents were under consideration. The whole field of food additives was kept under review by the Food Standards Committee.

Monopolies Commission

LORD ABERDARE asked, on June 21, if the Government was satisfied with the working of the Monopolies Commission. The EARL OF DUNDEE (Minister without Portfolio), after expressing on behalf of the Government appreciation for the co-operation which the Monopolies Commission received from those it invited to give evidence, said the Government recognised that an inquiry by the Monopolies Commission must place a considerable burden on those directly involved, and the President of the Board of Trade took full account of that before deciding to make references to the Commission. Care was therefore taken before any report of the Monopolies Commission was published to scrutinise it to see if, in the public interest, some part of the report should be withheld, and careful consideration was given to any representations made by the parties concerned about the excision of material which they believed was to be included in the report.

Detergents

MR. F. NOEL BAKER asked the President of the Board of Trade on June 30 if he would make regulations to ensure that accurate measures of the contents, and where practicable, a statement of the contents, were clearly marked on the containers of soap powders, detergents, and similar consumer goods. MR. R. MAUDLING stated he had no power to make such regulations, but he was considering the inclusion of proposals about the marking of soap and detergent containers with the amount of the contents in the new Weights and Measures Bill. MR. GRESHAM COOKE asked if the price could also be included on the packets. MR. MAUDLING stated the proposed Bill was nearly ready and he hoped very much that it would be introduced in the next session.

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TELEPHONE CENTRAL 6565

A Problem to Ponder

AT the recent annual meeting of members of the Pharmaceutical Society resident in Scotland, Mr. W. C. D. Bain put forward figures relating to the practice of pharmacy in Scotland (see p. 38). In doing so, and in subjecting them to a critical analysis he was performing a service to his professional colleagues. There is no doubt that the trend of practice in pharmacy presents problems that deserve much more examination and reflection than they are getting. It is too easy to enjoy conditions of relative prosperity without worrying whether they are leading to something better in the way of a career and a standard of living or whether they are subject to influences that, if not taken in hand, will overtake that present prosperity and replace it by something much more precarious.

We hope Mr. Bain's arguments will be widely studied, but we do not accept all of his conclusions. Unfortunately, pharmacy has not often secured for those who practise it, the free and leisure time that has apparently often been the reward of others of similar (sometimes lower) academic status. Pharmacists must and do accept some restrictions occasioned by the nature of their calling and inherent in the public duty. In fact, it is often an idealistic reason of service to the sick that encourages a young man or woman to embark upon a pharmaceutical career. To those entrants the "fringe benefits" obtainable in other industries described by Mr. Bain would not hold the full attractions they have for others. To many, of course, the attraction is the possibility of independence to be achieved by becoming a retail proprietor pharmacist. Whatever the lure and to whatever degree it is met, all will agree that recruits must be attracted to pharmacy and that, to achieve that result, satisfactory financial rewards are essential.

The problems Mr. Bain set himself to resolve were (a) how to secure that pharmacists should be rewarded in proportion to their academic qualifications yet in ways appropriate to that status and (b) how to secure a degree of leisure commensurate with the leisure enjoyed by holders of comparable qualifications in other fields while still meeting those statutory duties and moral responsibilities to the public which are inseparable from the practice of pharmacy.

Mr. Bain appears to find his answer in limitations upon the opening of pharmacies, and that is where we part company from him, especially if he means statutory limitation. The experience in Scandinavian countries, where, admittedly, high standards of pharmacy are enjoyed by the public, does not encourage us to believe that that is the right answer. For the pharmacist who is given the guarantee of a local monopoly, it may be all very well, but the situation is known to be most frustrating for the many would-be proprietors who have no hope of stepping into a vacant proprietorship. Some go through life condemned to remain in subordinate positions, and it is likely enough, though we have no knowledge of actual examples, that some pharmacists who hold the licence to practise may be less competent or less deserving and less likely to survive if competition were free. If that should be the case then the public as well as the frustrated pharmacists debarred from proprietorship must also be the sufferers.

Yet the facts are that many British pharmacies are uneconomic. The National Pharmaceutical Union has made known facts that prove it. To individuals serving long contract hours for inadequate returns the picture is depressing indeed.

Like Mr. Bain, we seek a better life for all pharmacists—adequate rewards combined with adequate leisure. The logic of the situation seems to us to demand voluntary groupings and partnerships to provide larger units that can, at one and the same time, ensure shorter hours for each individual pharmacist and longer hours during which the patient can obtain pharmaceutical service and supplies. That is essentially a solution for urban areas, naturally. In rural areas and in housing estates it is obviously impossible of realisation. There, if the population is to have a proper pharmaceutical service, higher dispensing fees under a system of differentials or a direct subsidy such as is provided for in the machinery for general medical practice in country districts, may be the only answer.

Careers in the Chemical Industry

ABOUT this time of year many school leavers have still not decided what vocation they are going to adopt. The chemical industry, feeling that in the past it has not been attracting a sufficient number of boys and girls who in the future would make top-grade executives, has embarked on a timely campaign to draw attention to the opportunities for promotion offered within the industry. An attractive booklet produced by the Association of British Chemical Manufacturers (see p. 32) and distributed by them to strategic points, sets out the opportunities that are available in the great variety of occupations, crafts and professions connected directly or indirectly with chemistry and chemical manufacture.

One of the characteristics of the British chemical industry which now provides work directly for about half a million people, is the large amount of capital expended per person employed in it. The great rate of expansion of the industry since the 1939–45 war can be indicated in several ways. For example, £160 millions was invested in the industry in 1959 compared with only £38 millions in 1948. Furthermore chemical production has been and is still increasing at twice the rate of that of manufacturing industry generally. Chemical exports have risen from a value of £82 millions in 1948 to £293 millions in 1959.

Because of the rapid increase in productivity of the industry (which is second to none in the United Kingdom), the number of people employed by the chemical industry has not risen in proportion to the increase in

its output, even though the number continues to increase steadily, particularly so the proportion of scientists and technologists employed. Such figures as are at present available show that whereas in 1948 there was only one scientist employed for every seventeen operatives, in 1956 the proportion had risen to one scientist for every twelve. No doubt that trend has continued since then.

Those responsible for the preparation of the careers booklet are to be congratulated on their efforts. It should convey to the young reader a good and honest idea of the nature and ramifications of the chemical industry, even though it cannot easily define it.

NEW BOOKS

Elements of Ion Exchange

ROBERT KUNIN. *Chapman & Hall, Ltd.*, 37 Essex Street, London, W.C.2, and *Reinhold Publishing Corporation*, New York, U.S.A. 7½ × 5 in. Pp. viii + 164. 46s.

CONTRASTING with many books upon ion exchange, this volume describes and discusses in a simple manner the process and its applications.

The Story of Chemistry

GEORG LOCKEMANN. *Peter Owen, Ltd.*, 50 Old Brompton Road, London, S.W.7. 7¼ × 4½ in. Pp. 277. 30s.

GOING right back to pre-history the author, a German organic chemist, has pin-pointed the major chemical advances in chemistry up to the present day. His exhaustive researches are compressed into a comparatively small volume with an index based upon the men who have contributed to expanding knowledge in the subject.

The Field Sales Supervisor

British Institute of Management, Management House, 80 Fetter Lane, London, E.C.4. 9 × 6 in. Pp. 99. 17s. 6d., postage 9d.

LITTLE has been written on the functions of the field sales supervisor and the part he plays in the marketing of products. This publication is the report of a study group organised by the British Institute of Management to consider his rôle. It is a factual account of current policies and methods.

British Journal Photographic Almanac 1960

ARTHUR J. DALLADAY, editor. *Henry Greenwood & Co., Ltd.*, 24 Wellington Street, London, W.C.2 Pp. 620 +32-p. pictorial supplement. 8s. (board covers). 10s. (cloth bound).

NOW in its 101st year of publication, the *Almanac* maintains its high standards in the three fields of factual information, informed review of trends, and pictorial examples. Among the signed articles colour photography is to the fore, with George Ashton's "World Trends in Colour Film" and Stuart Black's "Colour and the Clubs." Amateur cinematography is the subject of a survey by Edwyn Gilmour, and Margaret Harker gives her impressions of life and photography in America. Reviews of new apparatus and materials occupy 114 pp., and an 18-p. section catalogues sensitive materials. A section on colour photography technique gives information on the processes available in this country and instructions for user processing of Agfacolor, Ektachrome, and Gevacolor reversal and European colour negative materials and colour papers. A 12-p. section deals with electronic flash factors and developing times, and ten pages are devoted to a list of chemicals used in photography. There is the usual directory of repairers approved by the Photographic Dealers' Association.

Merck Index of Chemicals and Drugs

MERCK & CO., INC., Rahway, New Jersey, U.S.A. (distributors in United Kingdom: Thomas Morson & Son, Ltd., Wharf Road, Ponders End, Enfield, Middlesex). 10 × 7½ in. Pp. xi + 1641. £5 (postage paid).

THE enormous number of new chemical substances that have been evolved since the last "Merck Index" was compiled in 1952 are reflected in this revised and greatly expanded seventh edition. Because information on many of the new products has hitherto been often difficult to find in a hurry and because several new features are introduced the advent of this new edition is doubly welcome. Containing 400 pages more than its predecessor, the volume provides a comprehensive compendium of nearly 10,000 chemical and drug items, as well as botanicals which enter into the pharmaceutical and chemical practice. As in previous editions the work concisely defines chemical substances, giving their sources, physical properties and structures, in addition to providing a key to significant bibliographical references. An outstanding new feature is its separate cross index, arranged to enable the user to find any substance or compound, whether it is known to him by its chemical, generic, common, brand or trade name, and to guide him by page and number, to the proper monograph. In addition to containing a larger number of structural formulas than in any previous issue, the current work also provides empirical formulas, molecular weights and percentage compositions. There is a special section in which more than 400 organic "name" reactions are listed with original and review references, together with a description and structural representation of each reaction. Approximately 300 pages of appendices of the seventh edition furnish new tables on international atomic weights, chromatographic adsorbents, calories in foods, biological units, the Russian alphabet, isotonic solutions, saturated solutions and prescription notations in addition to greatly expanded tables of temperature conversion, weight of liquids per gallon, radioactive isotopes, and first aid in poisoning.

Drug Share Movements

THE table below gives the high-low London Stock Exchange quotations during the first half of 1960 of some of the important public companies in chemical and allied trades. The figures in the third column represent the middle price on July 2.

NAME OF COMPANY £1 units unless otherwise stated	HIGH	LOW	LATEST
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Albright & Wilson, 5s. ...	31 9	25 9	30 6
Ashe Chemicals, 1s.	3 5½	2 7½	2 8½
Aspro-Nicholas, 5s.	45 3	28 6	45 3*
Beecham Group, 5s.	50 0	37 3	40 0
Boots Pure Drug, 5s.	38 0	27 3	37 9
Borax (Holdings), Defd. Ord., 5s.	22 4½	16 7½	18 1½
British Drug Houses, 5s. ...	20 4	11 6	18 1½
Cussons, Sons & Co., 2s. ...	14 6	11 1½	12 6*
Dubarry Perfumery, 1s. ...	3 0	1 9	2 0
Evans Medical, 5s.	17 3	11 9	17 0
Gee, Arnold M.	3 6	2 6	2 8
Glaxo Laboratories, 10s. ...	64 9	57 0	61 6
Greeff Chemical Holdings, 5s.	50 6	29 3	47 6
Hampshire, F. W., 5s. ...	28 6	23 9	28 9
Howards & Sons	35 9	22 6	33 9
Ilford, 5s.	33 6	22 3	27 3
Imperial Chemical Industries...	63 1½	54 3	60 3
Laporte Industries, 10s. ...	30 3	21 3	27 4½
Monsanto Chemicals, 5s. ...	27 7½	23 0	25 4½
Potter & Clarke, 1s.	3 8	2 0	3 0
Reckitt & Colman Holdings ...	72 6	59 0	72 6
Sangers, 5s.	14 4½	10 9	11 3*
Savory & Moore, 5s.	31 3	25 3	25 3
Smith & Nephew	14 3	11 6	13 3
Taylors (Cash Chemists), London 6% Cum. Pref. ...	19 9	17 5	18 3
Do. (Cash Chemists) Trust 6% Cum. Pref.	20 3	17 6	19 3
Unilever	180 0	129 0	171 6
United Glass, 5s.	15 1½	11 9	15 1½
Vitamins, 5s.	17 9	14 7	16 0
Whites (Timothy) & Taylors, 5s.	23 3	17 6	21 3
Do. 7½% Pref.	25 4	23 0	23 9
Willows Francis, 2s. 6d. ...	7 9	6 6	7 0
Yardley & Co., 4s.	31 3	30 3	29 3
Do. A, 4s.	28 7½	24 3	28 3
Do. 4½% Pref.	16 0	14 6	15 0
Do. 5½% Pref.	18 3	16 0	16 3

* ex dividend

WEST GERMAN CHEMICAL INDUSTRY

Continuous expansion since 1945

WHEN the smoke of battle cleared away in the Germany of 1945, most of the once mighty chemical industry lay shattered and it would have needed a bold man indeed to predict a bright future for German chemicals. This hypothetical man of courage would have been right, though; since the war, the record of German chemicals has been one of continuous expansion and the prospects for carrying on the same story are excellent. Barring a slight pause for breath in 1952, turnover of the industry has mounted uninterruptedly since the 1949 currency reform. In 1949, it stood at a relatively modest D.M. 5,300 millions but by 1958 had swollen to D.M. 18,050 millions (about £1,540 millions)—a 250 per cent. increase. The rise in exports over the same period was even more striking in as much as they totalled a mere D.M. 350 millions in 1949 and had soared to D.M. 4,620 millions in 1958. That comparison is a bit misleading since in 1949 exports were still handicapped by allied taxes. However, even if the 1950 figure of D.M. 1,080 millions is taken as the basis for comparison the industry can still show a 327 per cent. increase in value terms over nine years.

Severely Affected by War

The German pharmaceutical industry was probably more severely affected by the 1939–45 war than the rest of the chemical industry. To begin with, the occupying powers confiscated German pharmaceutical patents and freed them for world use. That move struck at the very roots of Germany's former dominance of world trade in pharmaceuticals; in 1937, 40 per cent. of total pharmaceutical exports came from Germany. Then, when the chemical industry began to get into its stride again in the post-war years, the first requirement in Western Germany was to build up production of those basic and industrial chemicals that had previously been produced entirely or mainly in Eastern Germany. Pharmaceuticals therefore had to take a back seat to some extent and pharmaceutical production recovered more slowly than production in other sectors of the industry. Nor were things made any easier by the decartelisation, after a period of Allied control, of the great chemical combine, I.G. Farben in the years 1951–53; that impeded research and the pharmaceutical industry is more dependent on research than any other branch of the chemical industry.

The above considerations, however, apply more to the past than to the present and pharmaceutical production in recent years has been rising at a steady pace: whereas the various factors outlined above limited the growth of output to 13·3 per cent. in the four-year period 1952–55, the corresponding figure for the three-year period 1956–58 was 30·8 per cent.

The table at the top of the next column gives some picture of the main constituents of German pharmaceutical production; a distinguishing feature is the high proportion of branded specialities.

Throughout 1959, West German chemical production in general has been expanding at roughly the same rate as in the past two years. Nor is any slackening likely, not least because lagging sectors — such as dyestuffs, which were affected by the 1958 recession in the textile industry—are now recovering. Over the first six months of the year the output index for organic chemicals rose from 284 (1938=100) to 310. Development in petrochemicals—the fastest growing sector of the chemical industry—was the main factor behind that sizeable overall increase. In contrast, the output curve for inorganic production rose much less steeply over the same period, largely because of the stagnation in sulphuric acid production.

Production	1956	1957	1958	January-June 1959
	D.M. Millions			
Pharmaceutical chemicals ...	89	118	127	48
Disinfectants	15	16	18	9
Alkaloids, glucosides, etc. ...	56	69	73	38
Vitamins and hormones (primary production) ...	42	47	50	27
Serums and vaccines for human use	11	15	17	10
Specialities	833	1,017	1,137	601
Veterinary products... ...	43	81	52	39
Total (including others) ...	1,303	1,588	1,704	887

How does the German chemical industry's record of expansion compare with those of Western Germany's competitors? The figures show that as far as the two main competitors, the United States and the United Kingdom, are concerned, post-war expansion has been much less rapid. Within the Common Market area, France and Italy have kept close on Western Germany's heels while the Netherlands and Belgium have lagged behind somewhat.

Year	Chemical Production (1953=100)						
	Western Germany	United Kingdom	United States	France	Italy	Netherlands	Belgium
1950	70	83	83	81	66	93	83
1955	129	116	112	132	135	117	119
1956	141	121	118	143	149	124	129
1957	157	125	1,201	159	157	133	128
1958	170	123	120	177	170	136	129
April 1959 ...	193	136	134	179	191	146	136

The chemical industry probably has the highest investment rate of any industrial sector in Western Germany. In 1958, despite the slacker business conditions generally, investment expenditure reached a record level of D.M. 1,630 millions, giving an investment quota—investment as a percentage of turnover—of 9·3 per cent. That marked a significant advance on the 1957 figures of D.M. 1,500 millions and 8·7 per cent., respectively. The 1958 results brought the total of chemical investment since 1949 up to some D.M. 9,500 millions. There has, however, been a change in emphasis over the period. As might be expected most of the money went on building new capacity in the earlier years to make good the ravages of war, but lately rationalisation and modernisation of existing capacity have come to the fore. West German chemical producers have turned increasingly to rationalisation as the solution to the twin problem of falling selling prices and rising production costs, especially on the wage and salary side. In 1958, rationalisation and new investment were rightly equal.

Investment in Petrochemistry

Petrochemical development was the key feature of investment in 1958, the sectors most affected being industrial chemicals, both organic and inorganic, plastics and synthetic fibres. The pharmaceutical and photochemical industries also put more money into new equipment than usual.

Partly thanks to the general upturn in the world economy, West German chemical exports reached a new peak in the first nine months of 1959. Although prices were lower the value of exports in that period was D.M. 2,869 millions—12·7 per cent. increase over the corresponding period of 1958. Chemicals also slightly increased their share in total exports—from 9·4 to 9·8 per cent.

Pharmaceutical exports in the first nine months of 1959 lagged just slightly behind the general trend in chemical exports; they rose from D.M. 196·7 millions to D.M. 218·4 millions—a jump of 11 per cent. It remains to be seen whether the industry's fears of increasing difficulty in the overseas market for consumer chemical goods from now on will be confirmed. The West German trade statistics provide the breakdown of pharmaceutical exports (value in D.M. millions): shown in the accompanying table.

Who buys chemicals from Western Germany ? The latest results emphasise that Western European countries were taking an increasing share of German chemical exports; in the first half of 1959, they took 63·5 per cent. of the total. The crucial point here, however, is that the countries of the European Free Trade Association (Great Britain, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Switzerland, Austria and Portugal) are somewhat more inportant customers than the countries of the Common Market (France, Italy, Belgium, Netherlands and Luxemburg); the former took 26·8 per cent. of the total and the latter 24·1 per cent. In these circumstances, the industry is understandably anxious that the most strenuous efforts should be made to bridge the gulf between the two economic groupings.

As for the rest of the world the countries of Africa are proving poorer customers than they used to be in the first half of 1959. The main "sinner"—from the German point of view—was Egypt, which took D.M. 24 millions worth of fertilisers in the first half of 1958 but failed to come back for more in the first half of 1959. In Asia, what the industry lost on the Chinese swings, it gained on the Indian roundabouts, which restored India to its previous position as the best Asian customer for German chemicals. Sales to the United States rose from D.M. 105 millions to D.M. 135 millions pushing up total sales to North and Central America from D.M. 196·5 millions to D.M. 231 millions. At D.M. 162 millions, shipments to South America were slightly higher than in the comparable period of 1958.

Pharmaceutical Exports	1957	1958	January-September 1959
	(D.M. Millions)		
Glands and other organs for therapeutic use, extracts thereof, etc.	2	1	1
Serums, vaccines, etc.	7	7	6
Hormones, antibiotics and alkaloids	224	91	81
Other medical preparations ...		145	110
Cotton wool, gauze, ligatures, etc.	6	6	5
Plasters	7	7	6
Total (including others) ...	260	269	218

ACTIVITIES IN THE UNITED STATES

Manufacturers Face Licensing Control

THE United States pharmaceutical industry, after six months cross examination by Sen. Estes Kefauver and his subcommittee now finds itself facing a bill just introduced into the Senate which is designed to place the entire "ethical" drug manufacturing industry under federal licensing control. According to the *Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter* "the legislation would see that the 'privilege' of producing drugs was carried on within a peculiar framework of regulations satisfactory to the Kefauver philosophy of business and morality, and would also put broad powers into the hands of Food and Drug Administration to see that the makers did what Mr. Kefauver wants them to do." It would also tighten the new drug section of the present law to require a showing of efficacy as well as safety for any new drug put on the market.

In offering the legislation to the Senate, Sen. Kefauver said he was introducing the bill because he did not think the situation warranted waiting on his subcommittee to complete its investigation before presenting the legislation to the Senate.

"The drug hearings disclosed," Sen. Kefauver said, "that the twenty largest drug manufacturers spend a large percentage of sales to promote the prescription of their products by doctors by brand names. Despite the fact that different brands are identical generically, the contention was made at the hearings that identical products which meet the safety requirements of the law, nevertheless, were for various reasons not equal in therapeutic qualities or efficacy. I am satisfied that much of the high cost of drug products has come about as a result of this claim, whether it is fact or fiction. Hence, the requirement of this bill that the F.D.A. pass on the efficacy as well as the safety of new drugs should make it more difficult to demonstrate that there is a difference between two brands which are identical generically and both cleared as to safety and efficacy."

He stressed the importance of that section of his bill under which the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare was charged with the responsibility of issuing licences to manufacturers of prescription-only drugs.

Continuing the Senator said: "Ample authority is also given the F.D.A. to obtain the necessary and proper information on which to base the issuance or the continuation of such a licence. The bill also provides the necessary opportunity for judicial review of the licensing procedure. . . . I am satisfied that a large number of physicians would prescribe drug products by generic names if this bill is enacted. If this were done, competition might very well come into play within the industry."

Trouble For Retailers

Meanwhile the retail section of the pharmaceutical industry is facing a challenge also from groups which have set up organisations to distribute medicine on a non-profit basis. The groups are mostly labour unions; the biggest plan so far is that of nine leading New York City unions, which intend to set up non-profit stores selling drugs for a third of present prices. The proposal has naturally aroused strenuous retailer objections. About 900,000 union members and their families would be eligible for the cut-rate drugs. A Washington organisation representing retired people is now filling prescriptions by mail—a practice condemned by the American Medical Association—for some 200,000 members. Epileptics are covered by another mail order service, while one New York union already operates its own pharmacy.

Aerosol-dispensed Ethylene Oxide

The U.S. Department of Agriculture in co-operation with the U.S. Army Chemical Corps have demonstrated that ethylene oxide is safe as an aerosol-dispensed product. As a result new and diversified uses have been found for that highly inflammable chemical. Aerosols containing ethylene oxide already are in use at the Department of Agriculture's Animal Disease Laboratory for the possible control of diseases in beehives, and as a method of controlling insects and other destructive organisms in stored grain. Ethylene oxide aerosols are also in use in hospitals to sterilise thermalabile plastic materials. They may be of value to combat staphylococcus infection.

Prolonged-storage Blood Banks

The Linde Co., Tonawanda, New York, has been carrying out research directed towards mastering the technique of blood freezing to permit long storage. Current results have shown successful storage for two years. Red blood cell recovery after thawing is reported to be 85–95 per cent., and survival rates based upon live cells in the recipient after twenty-four hours 75–80 per cent. Containers, subjected to heat transfer tests, have been designed to receive blood direct from the donor and permit simultaneous freezing. Transfusion is carried out from the same container after thawing. Liquid nitrogen is used as the refrigerant and a pint of blood is frozen in 45 seconds. The technique may, it is understood, be suitable for the storage of bone marrow and bacterial cultures.

IRISH DRUG ASSOCIATION

Tablet Order "most alarming event of the year"

THE import duty on certain tablets, imposed by the Irish Government last September, was described by the president of the Irish Drug Association (Mr. P. McAuliffe) at the annual meeting of the Association in Dublin, on June 27, as "the most alarming event of the year from the retailer's point of view." Referring to the Order as "a real bolt out of the blue," THE PRESIDENT recalled that to clarify what had been upsetting to many members, meetings had taken place with Departmental officials, who had received all sections of the trade singly and together.

Fewer Difficulties Than Expected

"The Order has now been in operation some months, and seems not to have created quite the number of difficulties at first anticipated," the president remarked, adding that if, however, any member experienced difficulty creating delays in obtaining supplies, etc., or anything which interfered with the normal prescription service, the matter should be reported to the committee.

The president, in his report, stated that during the past year the association celebrated its fifty years' existence, and to mark the occasion a most successful dinner was held a few months ago. The jubilee was a most important landmark in the Association's life.

The pricing of prescriptions for the Government under the Mother and Child Health Services Regulations was still carried out by the Association free of charge, and appeared to have settled down at a rate of about 200 prescriptions per day. In many districts large numbers of such prescriptions, which formerly went to the dispensaries, were now going to chemists. Chemists in the Dublin area did not have the same number of prescriptions as their colleagues in the country. Many members had complained about the profit on those prescriptions: at the first available opportunity the committee would make every effort to obtain an improvement.

An increase of wages amounting to 10s. per week for women and 12s. 6d. per week for men was agreed with the employees' unions during the past year—from last December. Many members complained of the inability to obtain staff, but the president regretted that he could not hold out any great hopes for relief in that direction. "Pharmacy in Ireland does not appear to attract young people," he commented.

Some of the matters successfully dealt with included the receipt of an assurance by the Association, following representation to the Government, that the altered legislation for the sale of intoxicating liquor would not adversely affect chemists, the slight improvement of trading terms with several big manufacturers, even though slight in one or two instances, was at least a halt against the efforts made by the makers of certain other nationally advertised lines to reduce profits. Another matter of success was the stopping of the development of discounts to members of football clubs, E.S.B. employees, university graduates, through either the Association alone, or in conjunction with the Federation of Trades Associations. The question of discounts was constantly cropping up. "Our link with the Federation of Trades Associations has had the question of electricity charges and valuation alterations brought before the appropriate authorities, and it is hoped that some relief may be forthcoming in due time."

Price-cutting and leakages of chemists' lines were raised at almost every committee meeting, and while the committee had been successful in one or two cases, the growth of price-cutting of chemists' lines by non-pharmacists was still most serious. "As all present must realise, the leaders in the present Government, publicly, and privately to our representatives, have expressed their disapproval of retail price maintenance." Leakages of a particular line to non-chemists and cut-price shops had resulted in the manufacturers meeting representatives of the Association, and it was finally agreed that the line would not be sold by the local agents to non-chemists, as from June 20.

During the year, the committee and the officers had several meetings with leading manufacturers and with members of the wholesale trade. At those meetings, matters of mutual concern were discussed, and with many manufacturers the Association's point of view was made more forcibly known.

Two successful meetings with delegates from local associations were held and it had been decided to fix a definite date of the Sunday immediately before the Spring Show of the Royal Dublin Society for holding a delegates' meeting each year. Many local associations believe that too many delegates' meetings raised difficulties for those attending from the country, particularly with staff shortages now so serious.

"Improved Spirit of Co-operation"

The local associations continued to be a source of support to the committee, and the president attended many meetings during the year where he witnessed the improved spirit of co-operation that was developing in pharmacy.

The questions raised at the previous annual meeting were all followed up, and for Dublin a questionnaire relating to hours had left the situation unchanged. Complaints about leakages were dealt with by wholesalers and manufacturers.

"At the annual meeting of the Association last year, members referred to the big field of activities covered by the Association, and in general most of those present praised the committee for their work on behalf of pharmacy. The advances made have not been spectacular, but the Association's work is carried on consistently and steadily, slowly maybe—too slowly possibly for some—but such progress as has been made is permanent; we have not been compelled to retrace our steps. Your committee protect members' interests wherever possible, and if the Association were not in existence, chemists in business would find matters much more difficult. Your committee, therefore, deserve your thanks, and I wish to thank each member for the support given to me during the past year."

Proposing the adoption of the president's report, which was agreed, MR. A. F. THORNTON, Enniscorthy, described it as a record of the efforts and achievements of the Association during the year to improve the conditions of pharmacy generally. MR. J. SMYTH, Dublin, seconded.

A Larger Deficit

The report of the treasurer (Mr. D. J. Murphy) disclosed a deficit of £481, compared with a deficit of £9 the previous year. Membership at 1,148, was slightly up on last year, while price changes—2,500—were about the same. Over 40,000 prescriptions had been priced, and over fifty committee and other meetings had been held during the year. MR. MURPHY thanked the general secretary (Mr. B. R. J. Smith) and his staff, for their help and co-operation during the year, and also paid tribute to the auditor (Miss Anne McNamara) who, on the proposal of Mr. Murphy, seconded by Mr. J. P. Burke, Dublin, was reappointed.

MR. J. E. FOX, Athlone, proposing the adoption of the report, said that the deficit was due in the main to the increased services rendered to the members and those had to be paid for. Despite that, he thought the Association's finances were in a "fairly good state." Mr. Fox said the treasurer deserved congratulations for the explicit presentation of the Association's financial position. MR. J. GLEESON, Dublin, formally seconded the adoption, which was unanimously agreed.

THE PRESIDENT formally declared the re-election of the following seven retiring members of the committee, no other candidates having presented themselves for election:—Messrs. L. G. Smith, F. J. Robinson, M. Costello, D. J. Bridgeman, W. J. Gardner, Dublin; D. J. O'Hanlon, Cork; and D. P. McHugh, Kildare.

The progress being made to secure earlier closing of shops and the introduction of a weekly half-day, was outlined by the president after Mr. J. Smyth had asked what the outcome of the recent questionnaire on the subject had been. THE PRESIDENT said that the result was "very much as you were," and, if anything, tended only to confuse things. As far as he could see the Association could never make a general ruling to reduce hours; but, as was being accomplished in his area of the city, they could try to encourage local areas to agree to earlier closing and the observance of a half-day. On the south side of the city, in one

vicinity, they had succeeded in closing shops at 6.30 p.m., and did not appear to be losing anything as a result. What they were hoping to do was to extend the area further. As far as he could establish everybody in that area was in favour of a half-day closing also, but the difficulty was to secure agreement of a particular day. Some people were in favour of having a recognised day of the week, but others preferred to have the half-day operated on a rota system. That would be a matter for people to decide locally among themselves, and sooner or later they would have to, because they were overworked at present. If the matter were handled diplomatically they had a good chance of having a half-day, and if it was once accomplished in one area it would serve as an incentive to others.

MR. B. SMITH (secretary) said the Association had received about 230 replies to the questionnaire, but the replies were so divided on the matter of which day should be selected for the half-day that no agreement could be reached. Every day of the week, with the exception of Friday, had been suggested, Wednesday being the most popular. With regard to the hours question he thought the Association could make no recommendation.

THE PRESIDENT suggested as the most feasible method of securing agreement that the Dublin Association should "zone" various areas.

THE SECRETARY said he was receiving an increasingly large number of inquiries from members regarding the question of meeting staff requirements. There was a definite problem in Dublin. MR. C. J. CREMEN said he could not see the committee giving a direction on that question, and the only thing to do was to organise locally.

Supply of Expensive Tablets

THE PRESIDENT said that some members were experiencing difficulty in obtaining a reasonable supply of expensive tablets and it had been suggested that the Association should approach wholesalers to secure a "breakdown" in some of the bulk stocks. Since the recent tablet Order came into operation the position had become acute and members had had the experience of seeking a bottle of fifty tablets and being informed that the smallest quantity available was 6,000. It was a matter that should be pursued and a suggestion had been made that something in the way of a central depôt for broken-down bulk should be set up. He knew that at present there was one firm in Dublin providing that service, unofficially, and without extra charge, and the committee were considering recognising it officially. The firm had offered to provide the service and he had seen fifty-six orders taken during a Bank holiday week-end.

MR. J. P. BURKE, Dublin, said he was fully in favour of appointing the firm as a depôt. It would be a move in the right direction especially as other firms had been inclined to "jib" at any suggestion of a break-down. Anybody wishing to accommodate members should be encouraged.

On the motion of Mr. Burke, seconded by Mr. M. D. Walsh, Dublin, it was agreed to support the firm concerned and give it official recognition as a break-down depôt.

MR. M. KISSANE, on behalf of the Dublin Association, congratulated the president on the progress made by the parent body during the past two years, and said he believed it had been due mainly to Mr. McAuliffe's personal efforts, plus the wholehearted support he had obtained from the committee. He also thanked all who had supported the Association in its dispute with a particular manufacturing firm, and was glad that the matter had been amicably settled. He suggested that the terms of settlement should be made known to all through a price change.

Mr. Kissane disclosed that at present the Dublin Association were engaged in dispute with another firm of distributors concerning a particular product which the Association held should be confined exclusively to pharmaceutical chemists because it contained a Part 2 poison. The manufacturers were claiming that it was not a Part 2, but the Association were adamant that it was. The Association had given the agency until July 1 to declare the line a confined one. The agent had stated that he was not refusing to confine it to pharmaceutical outlets but the manufacturers were, and as a result the agency could do nothing about it. From July 1 there would be an official "go slow" with the firm concerned.

Appealing for more support for confined lines, Mr. Kissane said members should show more appreciation to firms who had gone out of their way to meet the wishes of the Association in that respect, particularly in the case of three firms which he named, which, he said "had come forward and admitted their error." He asked for the fullest support for those firms.

Discretionary Dispensing Fee

Regarding charges in dispensing, Mr. Kissane said that a big problem confronting many members were the words "dispensing fee at your discretion." As a result of that qualification, it depended on whom you were and what your discretion was. When the first dispensing prices were set up in the 1920's, chemists were mainly concerned with compounded preparations, 90 per cent. of the preparations sold then being in that category. Accordingly prices were based on compounded preparations as distinct from proprietary preparations and tablets which were in such demand today. The position was now reversed with 90 per cent. tablets and about 10 per cent. compounded, yet there were the same rules.

"It is high time that an effort was made to alienate the words 'dispensing fee at your discretion' from tablets and prescriptions." said Mr. Kissane who suggested that members should start with barbiturates. Owing to the big changeover from compounded to proprietary preparations members' budgets were not balancing in their dispensing departments. The biggest difficulty would be in securing unanimity so that the same prices would be charged all round, and he was anxious to get some direction from the Association on the matter. If properly pursued the suggestions made by him would mean an increased profit of between £3 and £4 a week from dispensing. The Dublin Association had divided the city into twenty-five areas and their suggestion for increased prices seemed to meet with approval, most rates having been "stepped up." There was a need at present to educate the pharmacist into a proper appreciation of prices and to the necessity for putting a value on his services.

Such a movement would find general favour—provided it was on a national basis and that there would be no fear of undercutting. The idea was to have a price list for tablets circulated, the retail price to include the dispensing fee, so that there would be no longer any question of leaving the fee to the discretion of the individual chemist. That was a step that must be taken to make the average shop with a dispensing department and a front counter pay. He proposed that a special committee should be formed to look into the matter.

A "Ready-reckoner" Available

MR. A. THORNTON, Enniscorthy, asked if that particular matter had been under consideration at a recent meeting of the Association. THE PRESIDENT said that Mr. Fox had made out a ready reckoner for the Athlone Association and he believed it was working fairly well. MR. D. WOULFE said he had something similar on hand and was working in conjunction with Mr. Fox on it.

MR. FOX said he agreed with Mr. Kissane and was glad he had raised the matter. They had already discussed the matter at committee level and both he and Mr. Woulfe had submitted schemes. The Dublin Association had also been asked to state their views. The Athlone Association had taken the matter up for the same reason as had Mr. Kissane, because prices had been reduced for some of the ethical preparations. They started off with phenobarbitone and before long were able to spread it to all other tablets.

MR. WOULFE said he had a ready-reckoner drawn up and all that was necessary was a direction from the committee as to what profit to add on. The reckoner included the dispensing fee.

THE PRESIDENT said it was best to include the fee in the reckoner.

MR. KISSANE said the main consideration was to get rid of the discretionary dispensing fee as soon as possible. The proposed ready reckoner should be tried out on the dosage of the preparation, depending on whether it was once or three times a day the tablets were to be taken.

THE PRESIDENT said the committee were thinking along the same lines. There seemed to be general agreement on the need for including a dispensing fee so that all charges would be consistent. A scheme should be devised within the next couple of months. The committee would get in touch with all local associations and if members had any suggestions to offer in regard to the schemes of Mr. Woulfe and Mr. Fox they would be glad to consider them.

ILLEGAL SALES OF POISONS

A Dublin self-service shop owner fined

FINES totalling £30, with £10 10s. costs, were imposed in Dublin District Court on June 24 by District Justice Molony on John Maher, proprietor of a Dublin self-service store, on four summonses brought by the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland. For selling nicotine, contained in Richardson's nicotine spray, without having the name and address of the seller on the container, he was fined £10; for selling arsenic contained in Kilweed arsenical weed-killer, to a person unknown to him, and not introduced to him, he was fined a further £10, and he was fined £5 on each of two summonses for selling poison not being qualified to do so. The defendant was also directed to enter into bail, himself in £100, and one independent surety of £100, within fourteen days, to keep the peace and be of good behaviour for three years, or in default, to be imprisoned for three months.

Visit by Society's Inspector

MR. J. J. GAYNOR, solicitor, for the Society, told the Court that an inspector of the Society went into Mr. Maher's branch self-service shop at 33 Talbot Street on March 15, and from an open counter took a tin of weed-killer and a bottle of nicotine spray, for which she paid and got a receipt. She asked Mr. Maher, jun., son of the owner, if he had any qualifications to sell poison and he said he had not. The inspector had the articles analysed and the results showed that they contained sufficient poison to kill over 1,000 people. In reply to the Justice, Mr. Gaynor said that a retailer could have obtained the articles from a wholesaler, but there was no way of prosecuting wholesalers since they were excluded from the Act. The Society had circularised wholesalers from time to time pointing out the danger of supplying unqualified persons with such preparations.

MR. J. G. COLEMAN (registrar of the Society) said that nicotine was one of the most dangerous poisons, since death could occur from absorption through the skin. There were records of workers who had accidentally spilled it on their clothing and had suffered severe effects within a short time. The tin sold to the Society's inspector was a solution of nicotine and contained approximately 200 times the lethal dose. The weed-killer contained sufficient arsenic to kill 1,000 people. A person buying such poisons must sign the poisons register, and the person selling those preparations normally cautioned the customer. Replying to Mr. L. Downes (defending solicitor), Mr. Coleman said the Society regarded this as a grave breach because a child could have helped himself from the open counter.

MR. V. J. ALBERICCI (a director of Richardson Manufacturing Chemists, Ltd., Clontarf Road, Dublin) said that his company circularised all their customers between November 1959 and January last, regarding poisonous preparations. The preparations were supplied to Mr. Maher, who was not on their retailing list at the time, by a traveller who was new to Dublin. Mr. Maher was a new customer and would not have received one of the circulars. At the time the firm was "pushing" the sales of those garden preparations. All the preparations supplied to Mr. Maher had been returned by him, with the exception of one 8-oz. bottle of nicotine spray and one tin of weed-killer.

Replying to Mr. Gaynor, Mr. Albericci said he could not say why the traveller had sold the articles to Mr. Maher as the traveller had been given instructions in respect of such sales.

MR. JOHN MAHER, sen., proprietor of the store, said that anybody could walk around the shop and pick out any of the products on display. That was the first time he had had any goods from Messrs. Richardson, and the circular was not shown or explained to him. He was not aware of the circular sent out by the company when he bought the products and he did not know that there was any danger in selling them until the Society approached him. He immediately withdrew the products and returned them—the only ones sold were those bought by the Society's inspector. He agreed that in 1955 he had been fined for selling Lysol, but added that he had not sold it since. He would not think of selling the products complained of again. He did not know that he was not permitted to sell them. Replying to Mr. Gaynor, he agreed that the word "Poison" was written in large letters on the tin.

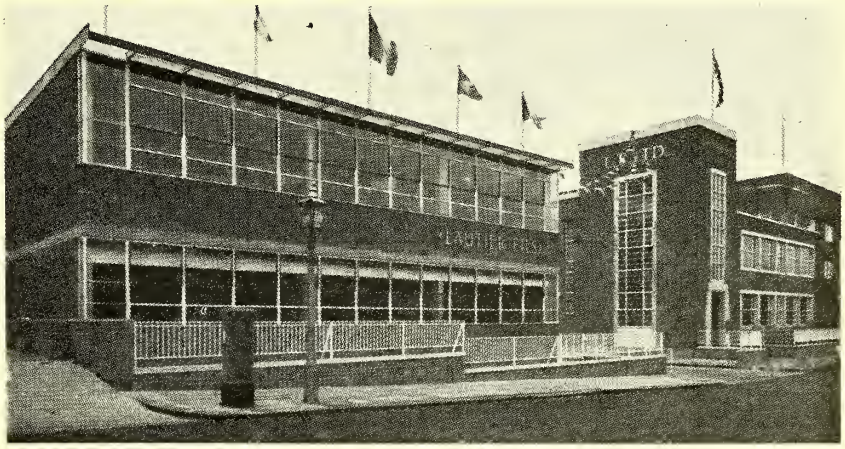
Stating that the whole Act had been ignored, THE JUSTICE said that the terrible thing was that a child could walk in and get the poison, and come out and poison himself and his companions. "Mr. Maher was too busy making money and he did not care about the rest of us," the Justice said. Regretting that the maximum penalties provided in the Act were too small for the present day, the Justice said that the fines, when the Act was passed in the last century, meant a substantial amount of money, but they did not mean such a substantial amount now. Maher, he remarked, had been fined on a previous occasion for selling a poison, Lysol, and it appeared that he did not learn from that. He would now bind him to keep the peace for three years, himself in the sum of £100 and within fourteen days he would have to find one independent surety in £100. In default he would go to prison for three months. Stating that he seriously blamed the wholesale company's traveller in this case, the Justice said that a man, who had been given such a "well-got-out" circular by his firm, should have discussed it with a new customer, and if he saw a shop was not suitable he should not do business there.

EXTENDING A PERFUMERY FACTORY

New department for Lautier Fils at Chiswick

THE opening of a new building for the manufacture of perfumery by Lautier Fils, Ltd., at their Chiswick, London, headquarters on June 24, marked the fourth stage in the company's development programme.

The company began to operate in England from that address in 1939. During the post-war years a number of synthetic aromatic chemicals were manufactured and the company then entered the field of flavouring essences. By 1956 further expansion was handicapped by lack of manufacturing space and plant so the essence division was transferred to new premises at Feltham, Middlesex, and the manufacturing unit at Chiswick expanded. Two years ago a small factory in Yorkshire was established. The most recent addition—that of a packing and compounding unit for perfumery raw materials at Chiswick—should give the company ample accommodation for many years to come, according to the company's managing director (Mr. I. Gérard). At a party to commemorate the opening, Mr. Gérard, together with Mr. E. Morel (representing their parent company from Grasse) and Mr. A. Guitry (from their Paris office), received the guests



The new building housing the perfumery compounding department of Lautier Fils, Ltd., at Power Road, Chiswick.

TRADE REPORT

The prices given are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. Various charges have to be added whereby values are in many instances augmented before wholesale dealers receive the goods into stock. Crude drugs and essential oils vary greatly in quality and higher prices are charged for selected qualities.

LONDON, JULY 6: Interest in the CRUDE DRUGS market during the week was centred on AGAR and MENTHOL.

A fourpence-per-lb. rise in AGAR at origin caused spot holders to ask 13s. 10½d. per lb. against 13s. 6d. recently. In the case of menthol Chinese material advanced 3s. 6d. per lb. to 70s. duty paid, while Brazilian in-bond parcels rose by 2s. per lb. PEPPER trading was quiet but prices held firm at recently advanced levels. Among AROMATIC SEEDS, Moroccan CORIANDER for shipment rose to 48s. 9d. per cwt. (from 45s. 6d., c.i.f.) after 46s. had been paid; also dearer for shipment was Indian DILL at 87s. 6d. (against 80s.). GUM ELEMI continued in short supply on the spot with 2s. 6d. per lb. asked. CALABAR BEANS were quoted at 2s. 3d. per lb.

In ESSENTIAL OILS, Ceylon CITRONELLA continued to ease in the face of lower Formosan values. Also lower per lb. for shipment were PALMAROSA at 34s., c.i.f. (down sixpence) and PATCHOULI at 37s. (down 2s.). SANDALWOOD increased by 5s. per lb. and LEMONGRASS by threepence on the spot and by sixpence for shipment.

Pharmaceutical Chemicals

ADRENALINE.—(Per gm.). Synthetic B.P. 1-kilo lots, 11d.; 500 gm., 1s. 1d. ACID TARTRATE, B.P., 1 kilo, 7½d.; 500 gm., 9d.

AMIDOPYRIN. — Minimum rate, 20s. 1d. per lb. with usual differentials for smalls.

p-AMINOSALICYLIC ACID. — SODIUM, 20s. per kilo for 1,000-kilo lots.

AMMONIUM ACETATE. — 1-cwt. lots of B.P.C. 1949, 4s. 5d. per lb.

AMMONIUM BICARBONATE.—B.P. powder, £50 5s. per ton; CARBONATE, £81 10s. for lump and £85 10s. for powder.

AMMONIUM CHLORIDE. — One-cwt. lots B.P. powder, 105s. per cwt.; technical, 42s. 6d.

AMPHETAMINE. — One to 10-kilo lots: BASE, from 140s. to 160s.; SULPHATE, 110s. to 130s. and *d*-AMPHETAMINE SULPHATE, 405s. to 420s.

AMYLOBARBITONE. — B.P.C. is 82s. 6d. per kilo for less than 25-kilo lots and SODIUM, B.P.C.,, 92s. 6d. per kilo.

BARBITONE. — Less than 25-kilo lots, 53s. 6d. per kilo. SODIUM derivative, 56s. 9d. per kilo.

BUTOBARBITONE. — B.P.C., 87s. 6d. per kilo in less than 25-kilo lots.

CALCIUM CARBONATE.—B.P. light precipitated powder, 1-ton lots, £33 per ton in free bags, ex works.

CALCIUM CHLORIDE. — B.P.C. fused, granulated, 10½d. per lb. in 1-cwt. lots.

CALCIUM GLUCONATE. — Three-cwt. and upwards, 3s. 6d. per lb.; 1–2 cwt., 3s. 7d.

CALCIUM SUCCINATE. — 10s. 6d. to 12s. per lb., as to quantity. SUCCINIC ACID is from 10s. 6d. to 12s. 3d. per lb.

CARMINE.—70s. per lb. for 1-cwt. lots.

CHALK.—Prepared powder B.P., £22 per ton for minimum 1-ton ex works.

CHINIOPHON.—B.P. 1948, 67s. per kilo; 50-kilo lots, 62s 6d. per kilo. The sodium derivative (B.P. 1953), 99s. 4d. and 92s. 9d. for the same quantities.

CHLOROCRESOL.—Pharmaceutical quality, 7s. 5d. per lb. (1-cwt. lots).

CITRIC ACID. — Domestic material (in kegs) per cwt. 1–4-cwt. lots, 220s. per cwt. 5-cwt., 216s. In paper bags, 5-cwt. lots are 208s.

COCAINE. — 16-oz. lots, HYDROCHLORIDE, 91s. 6d. per oz.; ALKALOID, 101s. per oz. Subject to D.D.A. Regulations.

CORTISONE. — One-kilo lots, ACETATE, 10s. 6d. per gm. HYDROCORTISONE, ACETATE or ALCOHOL, 11s. per gm.

GLYCYRRHETINIC ACID.—Per gm., 2s. 3d.

GUAIACOLS. — LIQUID B.P.C., 16s. per lb. for 1-cwt. lots; CRYSTALS, 15s. 9d.; CARBONATE, 18s.

HEXAMINE.—B.P., 1s. 11½d. per lb. for 1-ton lots, delivered in 1-cwt. kegs. Technical is threepence per lb. less.

HEXOBARBITONE. — 25-kilo lots or over, 115s. per kilo.

IODOFORM.—Powder, 22s. 4d. per lb. in 28-lb. lots; 21s. 8d. in 1-cwt. and 21s. 1d. in 5-cwt. lots. Crystals are 3s. per lb. more than the powder.

MAGNESIUM CARBONATE. — Per cwt., LIGHT, 129s. or 121s. for 1-ton lots; HEAVY, 170s. for 1-cwt. lots; from 130s. to 135s. for 1-ton lots.

MAGNESIUM CHLORIDE. — One-cwt. 1s. 10d. per lb., 5-cwt., 1s. 7d.

MAGNESIUM HYDROXIDE.—B.P.C., 1-cwt. lots, 3s. 7d. per lb.; 1-ton, 3s. 2d. per lb.

MAGNESIUM OXIDE, B.P. — LIGHT, 1-cwt. lots, 3s. 2d. per lb.; HEAVY, 5s. 10d. per lb.

MAGNESIUM PEROXIDE.—B.P.C. (15 per cent.), 3s. 11d. per lb. (1-cwt.).

MAGNESIUM SULPHATE. — B.P. in minimum 1-ton lots varies between £18 and £21 per ton according to size of crystal and manufacturer. Exsiccated, £42 per ton. All ex works.

MAGNESIUM TRISILICATE.—(Per lb.). In 28-lb. packages:—28-lb., 4s. 9½d.; 1-cwt. 3s. 10d.; 5-cwt., 3s. 7d.; 1-ton, 3s. 1d.

METHADONE.—Subject to D.D.A. 16s. 3d. per 5 gm. pack.

METHYL SALICYLATE.—Five-ton lots, 3s. per lb.; 1-ton, 3s. 0½d.; 10-cwt., 3s. 1d.; 5-cwt., 3s. 2d.; 1-cwt., 3s. 3d.

OPIATES.—Home trade prices (per oz.) subject to D.D.A. Regulations:—

	35 oz. and over	Under 35 oz.
	s. d.	*s. d.*
CODEINE		
PHOSPHATE	41 0	42 0
HYDROCHLORIDE ..	47 3	48 3
SULPHATE	47 3	48 3
ALKALOID	54 0	55 0
MORPHINE		
ACETATE	50 0	51 0
HYDROCHLORIDE ..	50 0	51 0
SULPHATE	50 0	51 0
TARTRATE	60 0	61 0
ALKALOID	61 3	62 3
ETHYLMORPHINE		
HYDROCHLORIDE ..	54 0	55 0
ALKALOID	63 3	64 3
DIAMORPHINE		
HYDROCHLORIDE ..	54 9	55 9
ALKALOID	59 9	60 9

PENTOBARBITONE. — Under 25-kilo lots, 125s. per kilo; SODIUM, 130s.

PETHIDINE HYDROCHLORIDE. — Subject to D.D.A. Regulations, 229s. 2d. per 250 gm.

PHENAZONE.—Imported, 9s. 6d. per lb.

PHENOBARBITONE. — Spot rate 50-kilo lots, 47s. 6d. per kilo; 5-kilos, 50s. 6d.; 500-gm., 54s. 6d. SODIUM SALT unchanged at 55s. 6d. per kilo for 5-kilo lots.

PHENOLPHTHALEIN.—One-cwt. 9s. per lb.

SULPHACETAMIDE.—One-cwt. lots, 24s. 6d. per lb. SODIUM derivative, 30s.

SULPHAGUANIDINE. — One-cwt. lots, 11s. per lb.

SULPHANILAMIDE. — One-cwt. lots, 6s. per lb.

SULPHAPYRIDINE.—Five-kilo lots, 120s. per kilo.

SULPHATHIAZOLE.—One-cwt. lots, 16s. 9d. per lb.

TARTARIC ACID. — 10-cwt. lots, 300s. per cwt.; 5–9 cwt., 302s.; 2–4 cwt., 304s.; 1-cwt., 305s.

TEREBINTH—B.P., 2s. 3d. per lb.

THIOGLYCOLLIC ACID.—Basic rates per lb., 97–98 per cent., 26-lb. packs, 15s.; 75 per cent., 11s. 6d. AMMONIUM THIOGLYCOLLATE, 40 per cent. *pH.* 9·3 (24-lb. pack), 6s. 8d.; MONOETHANOLAMINE THIOGLYCOLLATE, *pH.* 9·9, 40 per cent., 9s. 10d. All carriage paid and subject to purchase tax.

Alcohol

BRITISH SPIRIT per proof gal.:—

Ethyl Alcohol: (95 per cent. Gay Lussac, 66 *o.p.*); where the number of proof gall. taken over any one year ended March 31 is 300,000 or over 3s. 10½d.: 200,000 to 300,000, 3s. 10¾d.; 100,000 and less than 200,000. 3s. 11¼d.; 50,000 and less than 100,000, 3s. 11¾d.; 10,000 and less than 50,000, 4s. 0¼d.; 2,500 and less than 10,000, 4s. 0¾d. Prices are exclusive of duty and are for tank wagon lots. In 40-gall. drums there is a surcharge of twopence per proof gall.

Absolute Alcohol, 95·5 per cent., 74·5 *o.p.*, from 4s. 2¼d. to 4s. 4¾d. for same quantities; the special high strength (99·9 per cent., 75·2 *o.p.*) from 4s. 4¼d. to 4s. 6¾d. *Doubly Rectified Alcohol (S.V.R.)* 95·8 per cent., 68 *o.p.*, from 4s. 0¼d. to 4s. 2¾d.; and *P.I. Rectified Alcohol,* 96·1 per cent., 68·5 *o.p.*, 4s. 1¼d. to 4s 3¼d. *R. R. Absolute Alcohol* (re-rectified), 99·7 per cent., 75 *o.p.*), 14s. 6d. per bulk gall. net.

Duty is £10 12s. 4d. per proof gall.

Methylated Spirit

METHYLATORS' rates per bulk gall. in Great Britain are as follows:

Industrial Methylated spirit: Strength 61 *o.p.*, 500 gall. and over, 5s. 8½d.; 100 gall. and under 500 gall., 5s. 1¼d.; 40 gall. and under 100 gall., 6s. 3d.; 10 gall. and under 40 gall., 6s. 8½d.; 5 gall. and under 10 gall., 7s. 2d. Strength 64 *o.p.*, ¼d. per gall.; 66 *o.p.* (B.P.), 1d.; 68 *o.p.*, 3½d. more than the above rates with 74 *o.p.* at 6s. 6d.; 6s. 9d.; 7s. 0½d.; 7s. 6d. and 7s. 11¼d. for similar quantities. Tank wagon delivery is 2d. per gall. off list price—minimum, 500 gall. For industrial methylated spirit of standard toilet quality prices are from 7s. 0d. (tank wagon) for 500 gall. to 8s. 7½d. for 5–10 gall. (in drums) for 64 *o.p.*

Pyridinised industrial methylated spirit: Strength 66 *o.p.*, 500 gall. and over, tank wagon delivery, 5s. 11d.; 100 gall. and under 500 gall. (in drums), 6s. 4d.; 40 gall. and under 100 gall. 6s. 7½d.; 10 gall. and under 40 gall., 7s. 1d.; 5 gall. and under 10 gall., 7s. 6½d.

Mineralised methylated spirit: Strength 64 *o.p.* in one delivery, 100 gall. and under 500 gall., 6s. 4d.; 40 gall. and under 100 gall., 6s. 7½d.; 10 gall. and under 40 gall., 7s. 1d.; 5 gall. and under 10 gall., 7s. 6½d.

Terms:—Deliveries free and carriage paid on returned empties; net cash.

Crude Drugs

ACONITE. — Spot: Spanish *napellus*, 2s. 6d. per lb.

AGAR. — Kobe No. 1, 13s. 10½d. per lb. in bond; shipment, 13s. 10d., c.i.f.

ALOES. — Cape primes, spot, 200s. per cwt. quoted; shipment, 180s., c.i.f., nominal. Curaçao, 500s., spot.

BALSAMS.—Per lb.: CANADA: Spot, 22s. for paper-filtered. COPAIBA: Para scarce on the spot, small lots at 7s. 9d., duty paid. PERU: Spot, 9s. 9d. in bond. TOLU (genuine as imported): small parcel on spot at 24s. per lb.; B.P., 13s. 3d.

BELLADONNA. — LEAVES (t.a. 0·6 per cent.), 2s. 9d. per lb. Dutch for shipment, 2s., c.i.f. ROOT cleared on the spot.

BENZOIN. — Sumatra block, spot £22 to £30 as to quality.

BUCHU. — Spot rounds, 3s. 6d. per lb., shipment, 3s. 1d., c.i.f.

CALABAR BEANS.—Spot, 2s. 3d. per lb.

CALAMUS.—Root, 1s. 2d. per lb., c.i.f.

CALUMBA.—Root, 100s. per cwt., spot; 87s. 6d., c.i.f.

CAMPHOR.—B.P. powder, 3s. 7½d. per lb. in bond.

CAPSICUMS.—Chinese 155s., duty paid.

CARDAMOMS. — Aleppy greens, spot, 15s. 3d. per lb.; prompt shipment, 14s. 6d., c.i.f. Seeds shipment, 21s. 3d., c.i.f.

CASCARA.—Spot, 295s., per cwt.; prompt shipment, 275s., c.i.f.: 1960 peel, July–August, 237s. 6d., c.i.f.

CASSIA. — *Fistula*, 115s. per cwt., spot; *lignea*, 380s., duty paid.

CHERRY BARK. — Thin natural, 1s. 6½d. per lb.; rossed, 1s. 11d.

CINNAMON QUILLS.—Shipment (c.i.f., per lb.) 4 O's, 4s. 9¼d.; 3 O's, 5s. 4¼d.; O, 5s. 0¾d.; quillings, 3s. 3¾d.; featherings, 1s. 7¼d.

CLOVES.—Zanzibar spot, 2s. 9d. per lb.; shipment, 2s. 5¼d., c.i.f.

COCHINEAL.—Black-brilliant, 12s. 9d. per lb., spot; Peruvian silver-grey, 4s. 6d.

COCILLANA.—Bark, 2s. per lb., spot.

COLOCYNTH PULP.—Spot, 2s. to 2s. 6d. per lb. as to quality.

GENTIAN.—Spot: French, 155s. per cwt.

GINGER. — African, spot, 170s. July, 165s., c.i.f. Jamaican No. 3, spot, 210s.; shipment, 195s., c.i.f. Cochin, shipment, new crop, 170s., c.i.f.; spot, 175s.

HENNA.—Indian, spot, 90s. per cwt.

HONEY.—Australian light amber, 95s. to 97s. 6d. per cwt. and medium amber 90s. to 95s.; Argentine, 100s. to 102s. 6d.; Jamaican, 115s. to 120s.; Canadian clover, 145s. to 150s., all ex warehouse.

IPECACUANHA. — Matto Grosso 52s. 6d. per lb., c.i.f. Colombian, 53s. 6d., c.i.f. Costa Rican, 70s., c.i.f. Spot: Matto Grosso, 55s.; Colombian, 56s.

JUNIPER BERRIES.—Italian 90s. per cwt., spot.

KARAYA. — No. 1 gum, spot 325s. per cwt. nominal; No. 2, 225s.

KOLA NUTS. — Jamaican for shipment, 7d. per lb., c.i.f. African, 5½d. spot and 4d., c.i.f.

LANOLIN. — ANHYDROUS, B.P. is from 170s. to 175s. per cwt. in 1-ton lots and HYDROUS, B.P., 150s., free drums, delivered.

LEMON PEEL. — Spot, 2s. 6d. per lb.; shipment, 230s., c.i.f.

LINSEED. — Whole, 85s. per cwt.; crushed, 110s.

LIQUORICE. — Natural root: Persian on the spot, 46s. 6d. per cwt. Block juice: Anatolian from 190s. per cwt.; Italian stick from 310s. to 470s. per cwt.

LOBELIA HERB. — American, 4s. 9d. per lb., spot.

MACE. — Whole pale blade, 24s. per lb. spot.

MENTHOL. — Chinese, 70s. per lb., duty paid; shipment not offering. Brazilian, 55s., in bond; 55s., c.i.f.

NUTMEGS. — West Indian 80's 12s. per lb., spot; sound unassorted, 9s. 6d.; defectives, 7s. 8d.

NUX VOMICA.—Spot, 125s., cwt.; shipment, 105s., c.i.f.

ORANGE PEEL. — Spot: Sweet ribbon, 2s. per lb.; bitter quarters: West Indian, 1s.; Spanish, 1s. 9d.; bitter ribbon, 1s. 6d.

ORRIS ROOT.—Florentine, 350s. per cwt.

PAPAIN. — Tanganyikan, 14s. per lb., c.i.f., for grade one, spot, 15s. Ceylon, No. 1 white, 13s. 6d., c.i.f.: brown, 10s., c.i.f.

PEPPER.—White Sarawak spot, 5s. 11d. per lb.; shipment, 5s. 7d., c.i.f. Black Sarawak, 4s. 10d. spot and 4s. 7d., c.i.f. Black Malabar, 460s. to 500s. per cwt. spot: 560s., c.i.f.

PEPPERMINT LEAVES. — Dutch whole, 1s. 11d. to 2s. 7d. per lb., c.i.f.

PIMENTO. — Spot, 590s. cwt.; shipment, 500s., f.o.b.

PODOPHYLLUM. — *Emodi*, 200s. per cwt. spot, and 185s., c.i.f., for shipment, *Peltatum*, spot value, 375s.

PYRETHRUM.—Extract, minimum, 25 per cent. w/w pyrethrins, 75s. per lb. for small lots.

QUASSIA. — Spot, 55s. per cwt., ex wharf.

QUILLAIA.—Short. Spot whole bark is now 130s. per cwt. nominal.

RHUBARB. — Chinese small round from 5s 9d. to 6s. 9d. per lb. on the spot.

SAFFRON.—Mancha selecta, 147s. 6d. per lb.

SARSAPARILLA.—Jamaican native red on spot, 2s. 5d. per lb.; shipment, 2s. 1d., c.i.f.

SEEDS. (Per cwt.). ANISE. — Spanish, 165s., duty paid. CARAWAY. — Dutch, 175s., duty paid. CELERY.—Indian, 140s. spot; shipment firmer at 120s. to 125s., c.i.f. CORIANDER.—Moroccan sold at 55s., duty paid; shipment now dearer at 48s. 9d., c.i.f., after 46s., c.i.f., paid. CUMIN. — Indian offering at 210s., spot and Iranian, 235s., duty paid. Shipment; Indian, 182s. 6d., c.i.f. quoted. DILL.—Indian firm at 95s., spot; shipment, dearer at 87s. 6d., c.i.f. FENNEL.—Chinese, 95s., duty paid; Indian, 120s. FENUGREEK. — Moroccan, 52s. 6d., duty paid; shipment 34s. 9d., c.i.f. MUSTARD.—English in short supply: 90s. to 105s. quoted according to quality.

SENEGA. — Spot, 18s. 6d. per lb.; new crop for July–August shipment, 18s., c.i.f.

SENNA. — *Tinnevelly* LEAVES, prime No. 1, 1s. 5d. per lb., f.a.q.; No. 3, 9d. PODS: Manufacturing (f.a.q.), 9d. and hand-picked, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 10d. *Alexandria* pods: Manufacturing, 1s. 6d.; new crop hand-picked, 5s. to 6s.

SQUILL.—White 85s. per cwt., spot.

TURMERIC. — Madras finger on spot is 105s. per cwt.; new crop, prompt shipment, 93s. 6d. to 95s., c.i.f.

VALERIAN ROOT. — Spot: Indian (with rootlets), 130s. and Belgian, 175s. per cwt. Dutch whole (max. 2½ per cent. sand) for prompt shipment, 173s., c.i.f.

VANILLIN.—Rates (per lb.) are now:—5-cwt. lots, 23s. 3d.; 1-cwt., 23s. 6d.; 56-lb., 23s. 9d.; smaller quantities, 24s.

WAXES. — (Per cwt.). BEES'.—Dar-es-Salaam, spot, 485s.; shipment, 478s., c.i.f. Abyssinian, spot 410s. in bond; shipment, 370s., c.i.f. Benguela, shipment, 380s., c.i.f. Sudanese, spot, 440s.; shipment, 380s., c.i.f. CANDELILLA,, spot, 470s. CARNAUBA, fatty grey, spot, 570s.; shipment, 560s. c.i.f.; prime yellow, spot. 800s. shipment, 760s., c.i.f.

Essential and Expressed Oils

ALMOND. — Moroccan, 6s. per lb., duty paid.

AMBER.—Rectified on the spot, 1s. 6d. per lb.

ANISE.—Chinese, 7s. 2d. per lb., spot; shipment, 7s. 2d., c.i.f.

ARACHIS.—Spot, 2–5-ton lots naked ex mill, £142 per ton.

CAJUPUT.—Spot from 9s. per lb.

CINNAMON. — From quillings, best English-distilled is 50s. per oz.; other B.P. oils from 165s. per lb. Ceylon leaf, spot, 9s. 6d. per lb.; rectified, 10s. 6d. per lb.; Seychelles, 10s. 6d., spot.

CITRONELLA. — Ceylon, spot, 6s. 9d.; shipment, 6s. 1d. per lb., c.i.f. Formosan, spot, 5s. 10½d., in bond; shipment, 5s. 8d., c.i.f.

CLOVE.—Madagascar leaf, spot, 8s. per lb., duty paid; shipment, 6s. 9d., c.i.f. Rectified 87–88 per cent., 12s. Distilled bud-oil, English, B.P., 30s. to 31s.

COD-LIVER. — B.P. is 11s. 6d. per gall. in charged returnable drums. Veterinary is from 9s. 6d. per gall.

CORIANDER.—B.P. oil, 52s. 6d. per lb., spot.

CUBEB.—Small spot supplies of imported are 65s. per lb.; English, 90s.

CUMIN.—Imported oil, 90s. per lb.

DILL.—Imported, 26s. 6d. per lb., spot.

LIME.—West Indian distilled, 51s. per lb. on the spot.

NUTMEG.—Imported B.P. oil is 90s. per lb. English-distilled 100s.

ORANGE.—Spot quotations of sweet oil include Floridan at 4s. per lb.; West Indian, 4s. 6d.; Israeli, 7s. 6d.

OTTO OF ROSE.—Bulgarian, 400s. per oz.

PALMAROSA. — Spot, 36s. 6d., per lb., 34s., c.i.f.

PATCHOULI. — Penang is 42s. 6d. duty paid and 37s., c.i.f., per lb.

PENNYROYAL.—Spot, 12s. 6d. per lb. duty paid.

PETITGRAIN.—Paraguay 18s. 9d. per lb., spot; shipment, 17s. 9d., c.i.f.

PIMENTO. — English-distilled berry 167s. 6d. per lb.; imported, 77s. 6d. Rectified leaf, 27s. 6d. per lb. for small lots.

PINE. — *Pumilionis* on the spot is 16s. per lb.; *sylvestris*, 25s.; Siberian (*abietis*), 12s. 6d. to 14s.

ROSEMARY.—Spanish is 7s. 6d. per lb. on the spot for best quality.

RUE.—Spanish, is 25s. per lb. spot.

SAGE.—Spanish, 8s. per lb.

SANDALWOOD.—Mysore and East Indian, 130s. to 135s. per lb.

SASSAFRAS.—Brazilian is from 3s. 6d. per lb., duty paid.

SPEARMINT.—American oil from 67s. 6d. to 70s. per lb. Chinese, 45s., c.i.f.

TANGERINE.—From 17s. 6d. to 26s. per lb., as to quality, spot.

YLANG YLANG. — Spot, from 37s. 6d. to 46s. per lb. as to grade.

UNITED STATES REPORT

NEW YORK, JULY 5: The price of ACETONE was reported half a cent lower at eight cents a lb. SODIUM HYPOPHOSPHITE was increased by two cents to 99 cents a lb. Higher per lb. among CRUDE DRUGS were AGAR No. 1 Kobé at $2·60, up 20 cents, and PSYLLIUM at 48 cents, up three cents. VANILLA BEANS eased to make the Bourbons $11·75, down 25 cents a lb., GRAPEFRUIT OIL advanced 10 cents to $3·10 a lb., and Californian LEMON declined by 15 cents to $1·25 a lb.

THIS SUMMER . . .

it's Kwells for Travel Sickness

Because Hyoscine is effective.

Medical tests have established the effectiveness of hyoscine, the active ingredient in Kwells. No product is more effective for preventing travel sickness, particularly for the average journey in and around the United Kingdom.

Because Hyoscine is fast acting.

A travel sickness remedy should act quickly. Hyoscine hydrobromide is rapidly absorbed, and has been found to give significant protection if taken only five to ten minutes before the commencement of a journey.

Because Hyoscine has few side effects.

Hyoscine causes fewer side effects, apart from dryness of the mouth, than any other substance. Even 1.2 mg. of hyoscine will not hamper skilled performance.

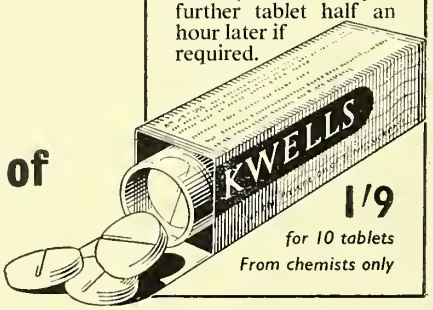
Because Kwells will be more widely promoted than ever!

TV The widest ever television campaign for a travel sickness remedy is now under way. Over 190 commercials will be screened, including peak audience times in every television area.

PRESS Large space advertisements will appear regularly in every leading national daily and Sunday newspaper, also the Radio Times and all TV programme magazines.

Attractive display material will be delivered to you by our Representatives. Please ensure that you have adequate stocks of Kwells, to meet the increased demand.

Each Kwells tablet contains 0.3 mg. hyoscine hydrobromide. The recommended dose is 1-2 tablets, followed by a further tablet half an hour later if required.



1/9
for 10 tablets
From chemists only

Kwells is a product of
E. GRIFFITHS HUGHES LTD.

Introducing.....

Linc-O-Lin

UNIVERSAL HAIR TREATMENT

Gives new life to over-permed hair
Possesses bactericidal properties
Stops breakage and splitting
Reconditions hair and scalp
Adds life and lustre
Exquisite perfume

Restores hair damaged by bleaches
Benefits immediately apparent
Restores life to abused hair
Restores elasticity
Controls dandruff
Easy to use

For every woman with a fine head of hair there are thousands who seek a simple way to restore hair which has been abused. They find that way in Linc-O-Lin Universal Hair Treatment, a chemically balanced preparation which is used when the hair has been shampooed. No setting lotion is required after its application and *benefits will be apparent as soon as the hair is combed out.*



most modern women need

LINC-O-LIN UNIVERSAL HAIR TREATMENT

Supplied in elegant display boxes of 12 bottles 16/- per box, plus 50% Purchase Tax. Retail per 2oz. bottle 2/9d. (enough for several applications)

Order today from usual wholesalers or direct from

LINCOLN CHEMICALS LIMITED

55/57 Strafford Road, London, W.3. Acorn 6791 (3 lines)

CUMULATIVE LIST OF AMENDMENTS TO THE

C. & D. Quarterly Price List, *June 1*

A=Advanced; R=Reduced. ENTRIES NEW THIS WEEK ARE MARKED THUS ●

2-Minute Magic (385 DG) 57 0 28 6 **9 6**

Achromycin (746 Lederle)
- capsules 50 mgm .. 25 — 10 10ea .. **16 3** TS
- 100 — 40 6ea .. **60 9** TS
- 250 mgm .. 16 — 29 0ea .. **43 6** TS
- 100 — 174 2ea .. **261 3** TS
- 1000 — 1682 4ea .. **2523 6** TS
- for ear solution
  - vial powder .. 50 mgm } 6 10ea .. **10 3** TS
  - vial diluent .. 10 cc }
- intramuscular vial
  - 100 mgm — 5 2ea .. **7 9** TS
- intravenous vial 100 mgm — 4 8ea .. **7 0** TS
  - 250 mgm — 9 8ea .. **14 6** TS
  - 500 mgm — 17 6ea .. **26 3** TS
- ointment 3% 30 mgm ½ oz — 4 6ea .. **6 9** TS
  - 1 oz — 8 2ea .. **12 3** TS
- ointment ophthalmic 1%
  - 10 mgm 6 × ⅛ oz tubes — 6 10ea .. **10 3** TS
- ophthalmic powder
  - sterilised vial .. — 5 6ea .. **8 3** TS
- for oral suspension
  - 1·5 gm .. .. 1 oz — 10 10ea .. **16 3** TS
- ophthalmic oil suspension 1% 10 gm/cc
  - dropper .. .. 6 cc — 1 10ea .. **2 9** TS
- pediatric drops 10 cc — 7 4ea .. **11 0** TS
- soluble tablets .. 100 — 40 6ea .. **60 9** TS
- syrup .. .. .. 2 oz — 10 10ea .. **16 3** TS
  - 16 oz — 78 0ea .. **117 0** TS
- tablets 50 mgm .. 25 — 10 10ea .. **16 3** TS
  - 100 — 40 6ea .. **60 9** TS
  - 250 mgm .. 16 — 29 0ea .. **43 6** TS
  - 100 — 174 2ea .. **261 3** TS
  - 1000 — 1682 4ea .. **2523 6** TS
- troches 15 mgm .. 25 — 4 2ea .. **6 3** TS

Achromycin, V (746 Lederle)
- capsules 250 mgm .. 16 — 29 0ea .. **43 6** TS
  - 100 — 174 2ea .. **261 3** TS
  - 1000 — 1682 4ea .. **2523 6** TS
- 50 mgm .. 25 — 10 10ea .. **16 3** TS
  - 100 — 40 6ea .. **60 9** TS
- pediatric drops 10 cc — 7 4ea .. **11 0** TS
- syrup .. .. .. 2 oz — 10 10ea .. **16 3** TS
  - 16 oz — 78 0ea .. **117 0** TS

● **Adcortyl-A** (1176 Squibb)
- spray .. .. 50 gm — 10 4ea .. **15 6** TS

Alfonal (29 Alfonal)
- corn oil .. ½ gall — 12 0ea .. **15 0**
- sunflower seed oil ½ gall — 18 9ea .. **25 0**

Delete Altex (339 CG) sanitary towels
- D17
- D16

Ambramycin (70 Aspro)
- capsules 250 mgm .. 16 — 29 0ea .. TS
  - 60 — 104 6ea .. TS
  - 250 — 423 4ea .. TS
- oral suspension 2·5% 60 mils — 10 10ea .. TS

Amphedrex (195 Brook Parker)
- tablets .. .. .. 25 — 9 0 .. .. **1 2** p1s4B
  - 1000 — 9 0ea p1s4B

Ampins (339 CG) for bee keepers
- box of 3 No. 9B .. — 5 0ea .. **6 3**
- box of 5 .. .. — 8 0ea .. **10 0**

Andre Philippe (48 AP)
- after shave lotion 4 oz 102 — 15 0 — 7 6 — **2 6**
- after shave talc puffer 103 — 15 0 — 7 6 — **2 6**

Ann French (655 ICC)
- golden tan .. .. — 18 0 .. 9 0 — **2 9**
- cleansing cream .. — 15 9 — 7 11 — **2 6**

Anthical (814 M&B)
- cream .. .. .. 1 oz — 20 0 — 5 0 — **2 11**

Apiella (450 Farthing)
- clear skin lotion .. 6 oz — 57 0 — 27 10 — **9 6**
- vitaliser plus .. .. 2 oz — 252 0 — 122 10 — **42 0**

Aprinox (147 Boots)
- tablets 2·5 mgm .. 100 — 11 6ea .. **15 4**
  - 500 — 52 0ea .. **69 4**
- 5 mgm .. 100 — 19 3ea .. **25 8**
  - 500 — 92 9ea .. **123 8**

Artane (746 Lederle)
- elixir .. .. 16 oz — 9 10ea .. **14 9**
- tablets 2 mgm .. 100 — 7 0ea .. **10 6**
  - 1000 — 58 6ea .. **87 9**
- 5 mgm .. 100 — 14 0ea .. **21 0**
  - 1000 — 116 2ea .. **174 3**

Asmaval (378 DCBL)
- tablets .. .. .. 25 — 24 0 .. .. **3 0** p1s4B
  - 100 — 72 0 .. .. **9 0** p1s4B

Aureomycin (340 C of GB) powder 2%
- puffer 15 gm (vet) .. — 66 0 .. .. TSVPO
- ointment 3% ½ oz (vet) — 42 6 .. .. TSVPO
- ophthalmic ointment 1% ⅛oz(vet) — 16 0 .. .. TSVPO

Ayrotabs (78 AS&Co) .. 50 — 40 0 — 10 0 — **6 4**

Ayrton (78 AS&Co) tablets
- iron, vitamin and yeast (Ivy) — 16 0 .. .. **2 0**
- face cloths 'Smart Set' 301 — 18 0 .. .. **2 6**
- hot water bottle The Argosy — 52 0 .. .. **6 6**

Delete scissors toe nail Edgware .. ..
Delete 401 .. ..
Delete tower display .. ..

Barnet (617 Holloway)
- ladies brush sets Duette A11 — 61 4 — 15 4 — **8 11**
- A13 — 86 4 — 25 2 — **12 11**
- A14 — 109 0 — 27 3 — **15 11**
- A15 — 128 0 — 35 0 — **18 11**

Delete A16, A17 .. ..
- Annette A29 — 61 4 — 15 4 — **8 11**
- A30 — 102 0 — 25 6 — **14 11**
- Juliette A31 — 64 8 — 16 2 — **9 6**
- A32 — 109 0 — 27 3 — **15 11**
- Colette A33 — 40 6 — 10 1½ — **5 11**
- babies brush sets .. A27 — 26 10 — 6 8½ — **3 11**
- A28 — 33 8 — 8 5 — **4 11**
- gents brush sets .. A35 — 32 8 — 8 2 — **4 11**

Bartex (477 AF&B)
- superlens clipovers **7 6**
- superlens sunglasses **7 11**
- **12 9**
- **15 11**

Becosed (901 Norton)
- elixir .. .. 16 oz — 96 0 .. .. .. †s1s4A
  - 80 oz — 348 0 .. .. .. †s1s4A

Bedeman (102 CB)
- lemon cream shampoo — 21 9 — 5 5½ — **1 0**
  - 3 doz — 3 doz

Biotta (612 Hobson)
- vegetable juice
  - carrot, bectroot, tomato — 85 6 .. .. **9 6**
  - celery .. .. — 89 3 .. .. **9 11**

Bisodol (655 ICC) powder — 30 3 — 7 7 — **4 0**
- tablets 30 — 15 2 — 3 10 — **2 0**
  - 100 — 36 0 — 9 0 — **4 9**

Breck (1169 GS & S)
- hair set mist aerosol 5½ oz — 75 0 — 37 6 — **12 6**
  - 16 oz — 126 0 — 63 0 — **21 0**
- Elimin shampoo .. 4 oz — 41 0 — 10 3 — **5 11**

Broxil (1393 BRL)
- syrup .. .. 60 mils — 222 0 .. .. **18 6** TS
- tablets 125 mgm .. 24 — 192 0 .. .. **24 0** TS
  - 250 mgm .. 24 — 352 0 .. .. **44 0** TS

Delete 125 mgm .. 12 .. ..
Delete 250 mgm .. 12 .. ..

Buto (128 Biometica)
- hair remover .. .. — 13 6 — 6 9 — **2 3**

Calcipen-V (147 Boots)
- 125 mgm .. 60 mils — 106 0 .. .. **13 3** TS

Cambison (614 Hoechst) ointment (distributors 621 Horlicks)
- 0·25% .. .. 5 gm — 40 0 — 9 9 — **5 10** TS
  - 20 gm — 128 0 — 31 2 — **18 7** TS
- 0·5% .. .. 5 gm — 64 0 — 15 7 — **9 3½** TS
  - 20 gm — 204 0 — 49 9 — **29 8** TS

Camyna (969 Pfizer)
- tincture .. 20 mils — 4 3ea — 1 0¾ea — **7 6**
- lotion .. .. 20 mils — 4 0ea — 1 0ea — **7 0**

Caphedrodine (211 Butler)
- 16 oz — 174 0 .. .. **21 9**
  - 80 oz — 840 0 .. .. **105 0**

Carboxymethylcellulose (746 Lederle)
- jelly 4·5% .. 15 cc — 2 4ea .. **3 6**

Carters (1003 PP) little liver pills — 9 7 — 2 5 — **4**
- 4 doz — 4 doz

Cascade (814 M&B)
- photographic wetting agent
  - 30 mils — 36 0 .. .. **4 6**
  - 500 mils — 120 0 .. .. **15 0**

Censedal (814 M&B)
- tablets 200 mgm .. 500 — 560 0 .. .. **70 0** †s1s4A

Chanel (247 Chanel) toilet soap, — 20 8 — 5 2 — **3 0**
- bath — 37 10 — 9 6 — **5 6**

Chase Biocel (327 WC)
- remove cleansing cream — 49 6 — 24 9 — **8 3**
- skin beauty cream .. — 49 6 — 24 9 — **8 3**
- moisturising cream .. — 49 6 — 24 9 — **8 3**
- hand cream .. .. — 31 6 — 15 9 — **5 3**

Chesties (1215 Teasdale) 5 lb — 2 1lb — 7½lb — **1 0**qtr

● **Chloromycetin** (938 PD)
- capsules 0·025 gm .. 500 — 820 0ea .. **1230 0** TS

Choice (1388 Durazone)
- garden spray aerosol .. 6 oz — 29 9 .. .. **2 11**

Christmas in July (150 Bourjois)
- skin perfume .. .. — 48 8 — 24 4 — **8 6**
- perfume purse flacon .. — 54 4 — 27 2 — **9 6**
- presentation .. .. — 111 6 — 55 9 — **19 6**
- "Spray Mist" .. .. — 100 0 — 50 0 — **17 6**
- cologne stick .. .. — 31 6 — 15 9 — **5 6**
- toilet soap .. .. 3 — 39 6 — 9 10½ — **5 9**
- bath cubes .. .. 6 — 26 0 — 13 0 — **4 6**
- talcum .. .. .. — 31 6 — 15 9 — **5 6**
- Cologne .. .. — 60 0 — 30 0 — **10 6**

Clearasil (1277 Vick) .. — 30 10 — 7 8½ — **4 6**

Collo-Cal-D (324 Crookes)
- elixir .. .. .. 4 oz — 44 0 .. .. **5 6**

Collosol (324 Crookes)
- argentum with ephedrine 1oz — 20 0 — 5 0 — **2 11**
  - ½ oz — 26 0 — 6 6 — **3 9½**

	calamine cream	16 oz	186	0	46	6	**24**	**6½**	
	lotion ..	4 oz	18	0	4	6	**2**	**4½**	
	calcium ampoules 1 mil dp	6	40	0 ..	..				
	2 mils dp	6	68	0 ..	..				
	dp 15 mils		48	0 ..	..				
	dp 30 mils		80	0 ..	..				
Delete	Iodine 0·2% ampoules 10 mils								
Delete	0·8% ampoules 10 mils								
●	**Cortocaps** (324 Crookes)								
	capsules	12	36	0 ..	..		**4**	**6**	TS
		250	380	0 ..	..		**47**	**6**	TS
	Coty (301 Coty)								
Delete	slim pack refill 097R ..		28	0	13	8	**5**	**0**	
	slim pack refill 099R ..		32	0	15	7	**5**	**6**	
Delete	hand treatment cream	2 oz	28	0	13	8	**4**	**9**	
	hand treatment cream	28T	29	0	14	2	**5**	**0**	
Delete	instant cleanser ..	4 oz	46	0	22	5	**8**	**0**	
	instant cleanser ..	343	50	0	24	5	**8**	**6**	
Delete	perfumed hand lotion	4 oz	42	0	20	6	**7**	**3**	
	perfumed hand lotion	068	43	6	21	3	**7**	**6**	
	perfumed dusting powder								
		060	79	6	38	9	**13**	**6**	
	Crescent (347 Dalmas)								
	corn rings thin ..	12	13	8 ..	..		**1**	**7**	
	thick ..	12	16	0 ..	..		**1**	**10½**	
	bunion rings thin ..	6	13	8 ..	..		**1**	**7**	
	thick ..	6	16	0 ..	..		**1**	**10½**	
	Crookes (324 Crookes)								
	lactic acid and procaine								
	ampoules 5 mils dp	6	68	0 ..	..				p1
	10 mils dp	6	88	0 ..	..				p1
	stilboestrol and lactic acid								
	pessaries 1 mgm ..	6	60	0 ..	..		**7**	**6**	p1s4B
	5 mgm ..	6	72	0 ..	..		**9**	**0**	p1s4B
	hexoestrol implants B vet C								
		25	20	0 ..	..		**2**	**6**	p1s4B
		100	58	0 ..	..		**7**	**3**	p1s4B
		1000	540	0 ..	..		**67**	**6**	p1s4B
	inj pituitary (post lobe)								
	B vet C ..	15 mils	33	9 ..	..		**3**	**9**	p1s7
		30 mils	49	6 ..	..		**5**	**6**	p1s7
	inj stilboestrol dipropionate								
	B vet C ..	15 mils	33	0 ..	..		**3**	**8**	p1s4B
		30 mils	54	0 ..	..		**6**	**0**	p1s4B
Delete	zinc cream	1 oz							
		16 oz							
Delete	all transfusion solutions								
	Cussons (388 Cussons)								
	wild lavender skin								
	perfume	5747	26	2	12	9	**4**	**7**	
	soap	2158	9	6	2	3¾	**1**	**3**	
	sparkling wild lavender								
	bath cubes ..	5521	3	1	1	6		**6**	
	Cycloserine with INH (413 Lilly)								
	Pulvules	40	61	8ea		..	**92**	**6**	TS
		100	146	8ea		..	**220**	**0**	TS
		500	716	8ea		..	**1075**	**0**	TS
	Dainty (905 Nufoam)								
	synthetic sponge ..		..	..	..		**2**	**6**	
	Dalmas (347 Dalmas) first aid dressings								
	wallets	12	7	0 ..	..			**10**	
	waterproof		8	6 ..	..		**1**	**0**	
			21	6 ..	..		**2**	**6**	
	elastic finger dressing		3	6 ..	..			**5**	
	elastic adhesive first aid								
	dressing assorted	gross	6	9ea		..	**9**	**6**	
	1½ × ¾ in	gross	5	0ea		..	**7**	**0**	
	2½ × 1 in	gross	7	6ea		..	**10**	**6**	
	3 × ¾ in	gross	9	1ea		..	**12**	**9**	
	1½ × 2 in	gross	15	0ea		..	**21**	**0**	
	2 × 3 in	gross	24	0ea		..	**33**	**8**	
	2½ × 3½ in	gross	32	0ea		..	**45**	**0**	
	3½ × 4½ in	gross	58	0ea		..	**81**	**3**	
	patchettes ..	⅞ in gross	7	0ea		..	**9**	**10**	
	elastic orthopaedic								
	strapping ..	2 in × 3 yd	40	8 ..	..		**4**	**9**	
		2½ in × 3 yd	49	9 ..	..		**5**	**9**	
		3 in × 3 yd	58	8 ..	..		**6**	**10**	
		4 in × 3 yd	76	9 ..	..		**9**	**0**	
	vaccination dressings N.H.S.		4	0 ..	..			**6**	
	elastic N.H.S.	child	3	10 ..	..			**5½**	
		adult	6	6 ..	..			**9**	
	waterproof	child	8	6 ..	..		**1**	**0**	
		adult	8	6 ..	..		**1**	**0**	
	boil dressings No. 3 ..		6	0	2	0	**1**	**1½**	
	elastic wound dressings								
		small	5	0 ..	..			**7**	
		medium	7	0 ..	..			**10**	
		large	9	0 ..	..		**1**	**1**	
		ex large	13	9 ..	..		**1**	**8**	
	salicylic acid corn plasters								
	20% N.H.S.		3	2	1	0		**7**	
	poppy-lastic corn straps		6	0	2	0	**1**	**1½**	
	umbilical pads ..		13	0 ..	..		**1**	**6**	
	eye shades rigid cloth		4	9 ..	..			**7**	
	elastic cloth		5	3 ..	..			**7½**	
	Dalze (347 Dalmas)								
	zinc oxide plaster ½ in × 1 yd		4	3 ..	..			**6**	
	1 in × 1 yd		5	3 ..	..			**7½**	
	½ in × 3½ yd		8	6 ..	..		**1**	**0**	
	1 in × 3½ yd		13	6 ..	..		**1**	**7**	
	½ in × 5 yd		11	6 ..	..		**1**	**4**	
	½ in × 5 yd		12	6 ..	..		**1**	**5½**	
	¾ in × 5 yd		16	8 ..	..		**1**	**11½**	
	1 in × 5 yd		19	0 ..	..		**2**	**3**	
	1½ in × 5 yd		27	3 ..	..		**3**	**2**	
	2 in × 5 yd		33	3 ..	..		**3**	**10**	
	2½ in × 5 yd		41	9 ..	..		**4**	**10**	
	3 in × 5 yd		47	0 ..	..		**5**	**6**	
	4 in × 5 yd		61	6 ..	..		**7**	**2**	
	¼ in × 10 yd		18	0 ..	..		**2**	**1**	
	½ in × 10 yd		20	8 ..	..		**2**	**4½**	
	¾ in × 10 yd		28	6 ..	..		**3**	**4**	
	1 in × 10 yd		32	0 ..	..		**3**	**9**	
	1½ in × 10 yd		47	6 ..	..		**5**	**6**	
	2 in × 10 yd		59	6 ..	..		**7**	**0**	
	2½ in × 10 yd		73	0 ..	..		**8**	**6**	
	3 in × 10 yd		83	4 ..	..		**9**	**9**	
	4 in × 10 yd		104	0 ..	..		**12**	**2**	
	zinc oxide adhesive felt								
	4½ × 3 in thin		11	6 ..	..		**1**	**4**	
	4 × 3 in medium N.H.S.		11	6 ..	..		**1**	**4**	
	3 × 3 in thick		11	6 ..	..		**1**	**4**	
	6 × 6 in thin		23	0 ..	..		**2**	**8**	
	6 × 4½ in medium		23	0 ..	..		**2**	**8**	
	4½ × 4 in thick		23	0 ..	..		**2**	**8**	
	Dalzoflex (347 Dalmas)								
	elastic zinc oxide plaster								
	½ in × 1 yd		7	0 ..	..			**10**	
	1 in × 1 yd		11	3 ..	..		**1**	**4**	
	2 in × 1 yd		17	6 ..	..		**2**	**1**	
	2½ in × 1 yd		20	0 ..	..		**2**	**4**	
	½ in × 3 yd		17	6 ..	..		**2**	**1**	
	1 in × 3 yd		24	6 ..	..		**2**	**10**	
	1½ in × 3 yd		31	0 ..	..		**3**	**7**	
	2 in × 3 yd		40	8 ..	..		**4**	**9**	
	2½ in × 3 yd		49	9 ..	..		**5**	**9**	
	3 in × 3 yd		58	8 ..	..		**6**	**10**	
	elastic adhesive bandage								
	2 in × 3 yd		40	8 ..	..		**4**	**9**	
	2½ in × 3 yd		49	9 ..	..		**5**	**9**	
	3 in × 3 yd		58	8 ..	..		**6**	**10**	
	4 in × 3 yd		76	9 ..	..		**9**	**0**	
	Dapsodine (358 D&S) ..	12	231	0 ..	..		**27**	**6**	p1s4B
	Daylight II (1027 Rank)								
	projector		..	..	..		**895**	**0**	
	fibre carrying case ..		..	..	..		**102**	**6**	
	Day's (358 D&S)								
	black drink ..	2½ oz	36	9	10	6	**5**	**3**	
	Driffield oils ..	10 oz	64	9	18	6	**9**	**3**	
		20 oz	129	6	37	0	**18**	**6**	
	etheric ammonia ..	8 oz	56	0	16	0	**8**	**0**	
	pessaries, cattle ..	12	189	0 ..	..		**22**	**6**	
	sheep ..	12	168	0 ..	..		**20**	**0**	
	white oils ..	10 oz	64	9	18	6	**9**	**3**	
		20 oz	129	6	37	0	**18**	**6**	
	Debovin (324 Crookes) ..	8 oz	495	0 ..	..		**55**	**0**	
	Decalex (814 M&B) *x* ray								
	developer-replenisher	40 oz	200	0 ..	..		**25**	**0**	
		1 gal	720	0 ..	..		**90**	**0**	
	Decaserpyl (1087 Roussel)								
	tablets 5 mgm ..	500	190	0ea		..	**285**	**0**	
	10 mgm ..	20	192	0 ..		..	**24**	**0**	
		100	76	8ea		..	**115**	**0**	
		500	350	0ea		..	**525**	**0**	
	Declair (76 Atkinson) lotion		27	2	13	2	**4**	**6**	
	Dentiline (430 Eucryl) ..		20	0	5	0	**2**	**9**	
	refill		17	4	4	4	**2**	**5**	
	Dermitab (182 BGP) ..		7	11ea		6ea	**15**	**6**	p1s4B
	Diamox (746 Lederle)								
	vial	500 mgm	18	0ea		..	**27**	**0**	
	tablets 250 mgm ..	25	12	8ea		..	**19**	**0**	
		100	42	4ea		..	**63**	**6**	
		1000	391	6ea		..	**587**	**3**	
	Diotroxin (518 Glaxo)								
	tablets ..	dp 100	36	0 ..	..		**4**	**0**	p1s4B
		dp 1000	24	0ea		..	**32**	**0**	p1s4B
●	Diphtheria pertussis								
	prophylactic (518 Glaxo)								
	ampoules ½ mil ..	3	36	0 ..	..		**4**	**0**	
	vial 5 mls ..		76	6 ..	..		**8**	**6**	
	Distivit (378 DCBL)								
Delete	B12 injection 50 mcgm/mil 5 mil vial								
	Dorothy Gray (385 DG)								
	sun-tan lotion ..		57	0	29	0	**9**	**6**	
	Dromoran (1074 Roche)								
	tablets 1·5 mgm ..	20	36	0 ..	..		**4**	**6**	p1s1DD
	E 39 (452 FBA)								
	soluble ampoules 10 mgm	5	746	0 ..	..		**93**	**3**	
	dry-substance capsules								
	5 mgm	30	488	0 ..	..		**66**	**0**	
	Ecomytrin (1310 WW) cream								
		5 gm	72	0 ..	..				TS
		15 gm	16	6ea	..				TS
	Elastoplast (1155 S&N)								
	first aid dressings								
	1½ × ⅞ in	100 11200	72	0 ..	..		**8**	**6**	
	2½ × ⅞ in	100 11300	93	0 ..	..		**10**	**9**	
	1⅛ × 1⅛ in	100 11500	108	0 ..	..		**12**	**6**	
	1½ × 2⅜ in	100 11600	153	0 ..	..		**17**	**9**	
	2 × 3 in	100 11700	225	0 ..	..		**26**	**3**	
	waterproof								
	1½ × ⅞ in	100 12200	72	0 ..	..		**8**	**6**	
	2½ × ⅞ in	100 12300	93	0 ..	..		**10**	**9**	
	1⅛ × 1⅛ in	100 12500	108	0 ..	..		**12**	**6**	
	1½ × 2⅜ in	100 12600	153	0 ..	..		**17**	**9**	
	2 × 3 in	100 12700	225	0 ..	..		**26**	**3**	
	airstrip								
	1½ × ⅞ in	100 14200	108	0 ..	..		**12**	**6**	
	2½ × ⅞ in	100 14300	138	0 ..	..		**16**	**0**	
	1⅛ × 1⅛ in	100 14500	159	0 ..	..		**18**	**6**	
	1½ × 2⅜ in	100 14600	231	0 ..	..		**27**	**0**	
	2 × 3 in	100 14700	339	0 ..	..		**39**	**6**	
	Elastoweb (1155 S&N)								
	stretched 3 × 6/7 yd	3603	89	6 ..	..		**10**	**6**	
	Elix. creosote-codeine co.								
	(211 Butler) ..	16 oz	78	0 ..	..		**9**	**9**	
		80 oz	330	0 ..	..		**41**	**3**	
	Elix. polyphosph. co.								
	(211 Butler) ..	16 oz	36	0 ..	..		**4**	**6**	
	Energen (421 Energen) rolls	60	49	6 ..	..		**5**	**0**	
	crispbread	6 oz	..	..	..		**1**	**6**	

Enseals (413 Lilly)
Delete Potassium thiocyanate 65 mgm (gr 1)
Delete 250 mgm (gr 3)

Ephpect-Forte (266 Clarnell)
4 oz 60 0 15 0 5 7

Eyemakers a la Carte (1052 Revlon)
eyebrow pencil propelling 72 0 36 0 12 6
refills (3) .. 27 0 13 6 4 6
eyebrow pencil short .. 36 0 18 0 6 0
eyebrow brush .. 31 0 15 6 4 6
eye lash tipping .. 129 0 64 6 21 6
eye liner pencil .. 45 0 22 6 7 6
frosted 57 0 28 6 9 6
eye liner pencil sharpener 45 0 22 6 6 6
eye liner liquid .. 63 0 31 6 10 6
frosted 87 0 43 6 14 6
brush 65 0 32 6 9 6
eye shadow stick .. 51 0 25 6 8 6
eye shadow pan .. 87 0 43 6 14 6
gold, silver, gold bronze 105 0 52 6 17 6
platiuum, platinum/gold 147 0 73 6 24 6
eye shadow brush .. 72 0 36 0 10 6
mascara cake 45 0 22 6 7 6
refills 30 0 15 0 5 0
roll on 81 0 40 6 13 6
refills 52 6 26 3 8 9
frosted roll on .. 93 0 46 6 15 6
remover pads 63 0 31 6 10 6

Feedrite (454 Feedrite)
" Extra " feeder .. 63 0 .. .. 7 11

Fennings (1100 JS)
cooling powders children's 5 45 0 11 3 6
gross gross
little healers 12 60 0 15 0 8
gross gross
Delete tablets adults .. 30 .. .. ..

Ferrodic (34 A&H)
tablets .. .. .. 100 54 0 .. .. 6 0

A **Fiesta** (981 Picot) perfume
miniature 33 0 16 6 5 6
¼ oz 105 0 52 6 17 6
½ oz 195 0 97 6 32 6
1 oz 360 0 180 0 60 0
2 oz 630 0 315 0 105 0

Flagyl (814 M&B) tablets
200 mgm 21 160 0 40 0 23 4

Floid (900 Norton) after shave 33 0 16 6 5 6
52 6 26 3 8 9
with tan 51 0 25 6 8 6
87 0 43 6 14 6
electric pre-shave .. 45 0 22 6 7 6
72 0 36 0 12 0

Folvite (746 Lederle) elixir 4 oz 9 4ea .. 14 0
solution 15 mgm/mil
vial 10 mils .. .. 8 8ea .. 13 0
tablets 5 mgm .. 100 9 2ea .. 13 9
1000 85 0ea .. 127 6

Folvron (746 Lederle)
capsules .. .. 100 13 0ea .. 19 6
1000 110 6ea .. 165 9
elixir .. .. 16 oz 12 10ea .. 19 3
tablets .. .. .. 100 13 0ea .. 19 6
1000 110 6ea .. 165 9

● **Fomodox** (208 BW)
pessaries (vct) .. 6 135 0 .. .. 15 0 VPO
30 540 0 .. .. 60 0 VPO

Framycort (502 Genatosan)
sterile eye and ear drops
5 mils 58 0 .. .. 7 3 TS

Framygen (502 Genatosan)
sterile eye and ear drops
5 mils 45 0 .. .. 5 7 TS

Freezheat (191 BVF) Vax
16 oz X16 57 0 7 0 6 11
Delete 16 oz V11, V12 .. .. ..

Fynnon (104 BP) salt .. 22 9 5 8½ 2 11

Gala (876 MP) "Bronze Touch" lotion .. 51 0 25 6 8 6

Gev-e-tabs (584 H)
16 days .. .. 96 7 .. .. 11 6
32 days .. .. 180 7 .. .. 21 6

Gevral (746 Lederle)
capsules 30 11 4ea 2 10ea 19 10

Gin Fizz (Lubin (1 Abbey))
soap box of 3 .. .. 102 0 25 6 13 6
talc 62 0 31 0 10 3

Glean (504 GP&B)
lens tissues 7 6 6
2 doz

Gluco-juice (430 Eucryl) 30 3 .. ..

Gluferate (1352 Wyeth)
tablets .. .. .. 250 128 0 .. .. 14 3

Glumorin (452 FBA)
tablets 30 bu .. .. 20 130 0 .. .. 16 3

Glycinal (830 Medo) tablets 50 56 0 .. .. 7 0
250 18 6ea .. 27 9

Goya (532 Goya) perfume
handbag phial 1 24 0 12 0 4 0
classic flacon 3 63 6 31 9 10 6
gift flacon 4 126 9 63 4½ 21 0
royal flacon 6 603 0 301 6 100 0
bath dusting powder .. 16 63 6 31 9 10 6
perfumed cologne 1 oz 24 24 0 12 0 4 0
gift size 26 39 3 19 7½ 6 6
beauty puff cocktail
compact 55 27 0 13 6 4 6
kiss swivel stick .. 63 27 0 13 6 4 6
golden case 65 33 3 16 6 5 6
gold metal compact .. 51 0 25 6 8

G.P. (339 CG) toilet soap 6 0 1 6

Gualime (940 PK) .. 28 9 3

Guavin (940 PK) .. 28 9 3

Guavo (940 PK) .. .. 28 9 .. .. 3 0

Gynomin (276 C&C) tablets 12 31 6 .. .. 3 6

Hanovia (1373 Hanovia)
prescription lamps
model 4 UV only 440 0
6 UV and IR 500 0
7 UV and IR 540 0

Delete Halimalt (324 Crookes) 8 oz
16 oz

Hansons (202 Bryten)
catarrh compound .. 12 6 3 1 2 0
adult cough balsam .. 13 6 3 4 2 3

H.E. (1063 Rimmel) His Excellency
aerated shaving lather 44 8 11 2 6 6
after bath body rub .. 39 0 19 6 6 6
body talcum .. 33 0 16 6 5 6
after shave lotion .. 27 0 13 6 4 6
anti-dandruff shampoo 37 8 9 5 5 6
anti-perspirant and
deodorant spray .. 33 0 16 6 5 6
pre-clectric shave lotion 33 0 8 3 5 6
tonic hair dressing .. 33 0 16 6 5 6

Hetrazan (746 Lederle)
tablets 50 mgm .. 100 10 0ea .. 15 0
1000 83 6ea .. 125 3

Hibitane (649 ICI)
antiseptic lozenges 250 270 0 .. ..

Houseproud (942 Passmill)
extra soft toilet tissue 7 8 .. .. 1 3

Heparin (147 Boots) injection B.P.
1,000 i.u./mil vial 5 mils 34 0 .. .. 4 3
5,000 i.u./mil vial 5 mils 120 0 .. .. 15 0
25,000 i.u./mil vial 5 mils 540 0 .. .. 67 6
powder 20,000 i.u. 1 lb. 122 0 .. .. 15 3
100,000 i.u. 516 0 .. .. 64 6

Huskolein (358 D&S) 20 oz 140 0 40 0 20 0
1 gall 665 0 190 0 95 0

Hydromycin D (147 Boots)
ointment 5 gm .. 57 0 .. .. 6 4 TS
15 gm .. .. 147 0 .. .. 16 4 TS
lotion 15 mils .. .. 153 0 .. .. 17 0 TS
ear/eye drops 3 mils .. 57 0 .. .. 6 4 TS

Hydrothide (830 Medo) .. 25 5 9ea .. 8 7½
100 21 4ea .. 32 0
250 52 0ea .. 78 0

Inecto (1028 Rapidol)
hair colour creme for men 40 0 20 0 6 8

Iron-Ox (800 TM)
tonic tablets 50 17 0 4 3 2 3
140 36 0 9 0 4 9
250 58 8 14 8 7 9

Ismelin (262 CIBA)
tablets 10 mgm .. 25 8 8ea .. 13 0
100 32 4ea .. 48 6
500 157 4ea .. 236 0
25 mgm .. 25 20 0ea .. 30 0
100 76 4ea .. 114 6
500 376 8ea .. 565 0

Delete **I-So-Gel** (34 A&H) 150 gm .. .. .
200 gm 56 0 14 0 7 0
Delete 300 gm .. .. ..

Jadit (614 Hoechst)
(distributors 621 Horlicks)
ointment .. 5 gm 28 0 6 10 4 1
solution .. 30 mils 52 0 12 8 7 7
powder .. 40 gm 52 0 12 8 7 7

Jadit 'H' (614 Hoechst)
(distributors 621 Horlicks)
ointment .. 5 gm 70 0 17 1 10 2 TS
solution .. 6 mils 96 0 23 5 13 11½TS

Jane Seymour (665 JS)
mascara eye shadow palette
235 15 0 7 6 2 6
eye shadow palette .. 236 15 0 7 6 2 6

Karvol (324 Crookes)
inhalant capsules .. 10 16 0 4 0 2 4

Kent (693 Kent) brushes
shaving 90% badger,
10% bristle .. K52 34 5ea 8 4ea 60 0
tooth, badger .. KB42 39 4 .. .. 4 11

Kilkof (939 Parkinson) .. 3 oz 14 9 3 8 2 0

Kleenex (702 KC) kitchen roll 15 9 .. .. 1 9
holder 28 6 3 10 3 6

Kleinerts (706 Kleinerts) baby pants
Frolic 2183 .. .. 40 0 .. .. 4 11
extra large .. .. 44 0 .. .. 5 6

Kolynos (655 ICC)
super white dental cream 13 10 3 6 1 10
denture powder 13 3 3 4 1 9
20 8 5 2 2 9

Ledercort (746 Lederle
tablets 4 mgm .. 30 37 6ea .. 56 3 TS
100 120 0ea .. 180 0 TS
500 550 0ea .. 825 0 TS
2 mgm .. 30 21 0ea .. 31 6 TS
100 60 0ea .. 90 0 TS
500 279 0ea .. 418 6 TS
acetonide cream 0·1% 5 gm 4 2ea .. 6 3 TS
15 gm 10 4ea .. 15 6 TS
ointment 0·1% 5 gm 4 2ea .. 6 3 TS
15 gm 10 4ea .. 15 6 TS

Lederkyn (746 Lederle)
suspension .. .. 2 oz 8 0ea .. 12 0 pls4B
16 oz 56 8ea .. 85 0 pls4B
tablets .. .. .. 24 15 8ea .. 23 6 pls4B
100 58 8ea .. 88 0 pls4B
500 276 4ea .. 414 6 pls4B

Lederplex (746 Lederle)
capsules .. .. 100 14 6ea .. 21 9
500 62 10ea .. 94 3

liquid .. .. .. 4 oz 7 0ea .. **10 6**
8 oz 11 10ea .. **17 9**
12 oz 16 6ea .. **24 9**
tablets .. .. .. 100 14 6ea .. **21 9**
1000 123 8ea .. **185 6**

A **Le Gardenia Blanc** (981 Picot)
perfume .. miniature 33 0 16 6 **5 6**
¼ oz 105 0 52 6 **17 6**
½ oz 195 0 97 6 **32 6**
1 oz 360 0 180 0 **60 0**
2 oz 630 0 315 0 **105 0**

Leichner (749 Leichner)
blending powder
standard 116 25 0 12 6 **4 2**
large .. . 118 36 0 18 0 **6 0**
blood, liquid .. bottle 702 36 0 18 0 **6 0**
congealed .. jar 701 30 0 15 0 **5 0**
carmine 52 24 0 12 0 **4 0**
casualty putty .. 700 28 0 .. .. **3 6**
clown white .. tins 55 30 0 15 0 **5 0**
eau de lys liquid powder 62 30 0 15 0 **5 0**
gold and silver .. 62 72 0 36 0 **12 0**
eye cosmetic & brush 60b 28 0 14 0 **4 8**
block only .. . 60a 16 0 8 0 **2 8**
fluorescent u.v. make-up 106 60 0 30 0 **10 0**
greasepaint 105 96 0 48 0 **16 0**
form C—standard sticks 12 0 6 0 **2 0**
gold and silver . 21 0 10 6 **3 6**
form E—short blunt liners .. 9 0 4 6 **1 6**
form G—short liner . 9 0 4 6 **1 6**
form H—carmine liners 12 0 6 0 **2 0**
heating cosmetic .. 486 24 0 12 0 **4 0**
silver and gold .. 486 28 0 14 0 **4 8**
hair powder 121 21 0 10 6 **3 6**
"Kamera Klear" cinema make-up 501 28 0 14 0 **4 8**
negro black 1433 18 0 9 0 **3 0**
nose putty .. .. 257 14 0 .. .. **1 9**
"Spot-Lite" "Klear" make-up 500 28 0 14 0 **4 8**
gold and silver .. 66 0 33 0 **11 0**
finishing powder .. 300 30 0 15 0 **5 0**
large 301 45 0 22 6 **7 6**
pencil in wood .. 46/2 10 0 5 0 **1 8**
46 16 0 8 0 **2 8**
pencil in paper .. 78 10 0 5 0 **1 8**
spirit gum mastic .. 165 30 0 .. .. **3 9**
substitute .. ..1065 14 0 .. .. **1 9**
"Tan Klear" 641 24 0 12 0 **4 0**
640 36 0 18 0 **6 0**
tinsel powder 123 20 0 10 0 **3 4**
tooth enamel, black .. 433 24 0 .. .. **3 0**
white, ivory .. 433 24 0 12 0 **4 0**

A **Le Muguet Fleuri** (981 Picot)
perfume .. miniature 33 0 16 6 **5 6**
¼ oz 105 0 52 6 **17 6**
½ oz 195 0 97 6 **32 6**
1 oz 360 0 180 0 **60 0**
2 oz 630 0 315 0 **105 0**

Lestreflex (347 Dalmas) elastic diachylon bandage
3 in × 3 yd 58 8 .. .. **6 10**
4 in × 3 yd 76 9 .. .. **9 0**

A **Le Train Bleu** (981 Picot)
perfume .. miniature 33 0 16 6 **5 6**
¼ oz 105 0 52 6 **17 6**
½ oz 195 0 97 6 **32 6**
1 oz 360 0 180 0 **60 0**
2 oz 630 0 315 0 **105 0**

Leucovorin (746 Lederle)
ampoules 3 mgm/mil .. 6 31 2ea .. **46 9**

Librium (1074 Roche)
capsules 10 mgm .. 25 68 0 17 0 **9 11**
100 240 0 60 0 **35 0**
500 984 0 246 0 **143 6**

Linc-o-lin (763 Lincoln)
universal hair treatment 16 0 8 0 **2 9**

Linct. rosae (211 Butler) 16 oz 48 0 .. .. **6 0**
80 oz 192 0 .. .. **24 0**

Liq. aurant. dulc. conc. (211 Butler)
16 oz 78 0 .. .. **9 9**
40 oz 180 0 .. .. **22 6**
Delete 80 oz .. ..

Liq. nitritam (211 Butler) 16 oz 36 0 .. .. **4 6**
40 oz 80 0 .. .. **10 0**
Delete 80 oz .. ..

Liver injection USP (746 Lederle)
B12—20 mcgm/cc, vial 3 7 0ea .. **10 6**

Lusty's (781 Lusty's)
seaweed bath .. 5 bags 22 0 5 3 **3 2**
tablets 50 14 6 3 6 **2 1**
150 33 0 7 10 **4 9**

Lydrin (211 Butler) 16 oz 120 0 .. .. **15 0**

Lysinex (769 Lloyd Hamol)
tablets .. .. .. 25 12 0ea .. **18 0**
100 38 0ea .. **57 0**

Lystone (655 ICC) salts .. 22 8 5 8 **3 0**

Man-Tan (1076 Rolls) .. 129 4 64 6 **21 6**

Makeur (89 Bairant)
cosmetic applicator **147 0**
dressing table model **126 0**
travelling model

Margo's (798 Margolis)
talcum bouquet of flowers 16 8 8 4 **2 11**
lanolin hand cream 6 6 3 3 **1 3**

Delete Marienbad (1303 Wander) tablets

Marsilid (1074 Roche)
tablets 25 mgm .. 50 68 0 .. .. **8 6** TS
250 280 0 .. .. **35 0** TS
50 mgm .. 100 220 0 .. .. **27 6** TS
1000 1760 0 .. .. **220 0** TS

A **Maw's** (810 Maw)
baby teat three hole .. 5 9 .. .. **8**
feeding bottles
Pyrex 4 oz .. 303·11 19 1 .. .. **2 4**
8 oz .. 302·00 19 9 .. .. **2 5**
hot water bottles
Twin-heat .. 550·31 42 0 .. .. **8 0**
Superheat .. 550·36 60 0 .. .. **7 6**
Uniheat .. 550·40 79 0 .. .. **9 0**
Comet .. 550·22 55 0 .. .. **6 0**
Hey Diddle Diddle 550·35 54 0 .. .. **6 9**
Cosicot .. 335·01 34 0 .. .. **4 3**
shaving brushes
Club .. .. 530·16 62 3 15 7
530·17 71 6 17 10½
530·18 83 4 20 9
Badger .. 530·09 13 6 3 4½
530·10 17 6 4 4½

Max Factor (813 MF)
roll-on deodorant .. 34 8 17 0 **5 9**

Melleril (1098 Sandoz)
tablets 10 mgm .. 50 40 0 .. .. **5 0**
250 180 0 .. .. **22 6**
25 mgm .. 50 66 0 .. .. **8 3**
250 300 0 .. .. **37 6**
50 mgm .. 50 126 0 .. .. **15 9**
250 570 0 .. .. **71 3**
100 mgm .. 50 240 0 .. .. **30 0**
250 1080 0 .. .. **135 0**

Melolin (155 S&N) dressings
10 × 20 cm .. .. 50 11 6ea .. **16 3**
20 × 30 cm .. .. 50 30 9ea .. **43 3**
10 × 10 cm .. .. 100 12 0ea .. **17 0**

Mephine (1352 Wyeth)
injection ampoule 1 ml 29 0 .. .. **3 3**
multi-dose vial 10 mls 89 0 .. .. **9 11**
tablets .. .. .. 20 27 0 .. .. **3 0**
250 146 0 .. .. **16 3**

● **MER-29** (838 MN) tablets 30 360 0 90 0 **52 6**
100 1140 0 285 0 **166 3**

Mist. bismuth co. (211 Butler)
16 oz 108 0 .. .. **13 6**
80 oz 480 0 .. .. **60 0**

Monophen (645 Ilford) 500 cc 70 0 .. .. **8 9**

R **Moore's** (859 Moore)
baby cream .. 1¼ oz 16 6 .. .. **2 0**

Morny (862 Morny)
perfume "Luxury Mist" 144 .. .. .. **15 0**
Delete perfume large flask .. 136
Delete skin perfume 190
Delete skin perfume 191
skin perfume .. .. 195 .. .. .. **5 6**
talcum plastic .. .. 605 .. .. .. **7 6**
refill .. .. .. 606 .. .. .. **3 6**

Morphine sulphate (147 Boots)
ampoules gr ⅓/mil .. 6 42 0 .. .. **5 3** s1DD

Mysteclin V (1176 Squibb)
capsules, 250 mgm .. 500 882 4ea .. **1323 6** TS

Napisan (1398 GC) .. 20 0 .. .. **2 6**

Narphen (1154 S&N) ampoules
2 mgm/mil .. .. 10 15 0ea .. **22 6** DD
100 120 0ea .. **180 0** DD

Neothyl (787 Macfarlan)
100 gm 4 0ea ..
500 gm 16 0ea ..

Nethapryn (838 MN)
linctus .. .. .. 4 oz 60 0 15 0 **8 9**

Night Tan (1397 Ellanby) 12 6ea 6 3ea **25 0**

Nivea (1155 S&N)
Delete 365 15 9 7 10½ **2 7**
creme .. .. .. 6 oz 39 0 19 6 **6 6**

Nurse Harvey's (578 Harvey)
baby powder squeeze pack **26** 0 6 6 **3 6**
mixture 17 0 4 3 **2 3**

● **Odo-Ro-No** (493 Gambles)
perfumed stick .. 18 0 9 0 **3 0**

Oestradin (901 Norton) .. .. †s1s4A

Oil of the Night (358 D&S)
(home) .. .. 2½ oz 26 3 7 6 **3 9**
5 oz 35 0 10 0 **5 0**
10 oz 60 8 17 4 **8 8**
30 oz 157 6 45 0 **22 5**
(veterinary) .. 10 oz 68 10 19 8 **9 10**
30 oz 157 6 45 0 **22 5**

● **Omniped** (656 IFA)
foot cream .. 1½ oz 26 0 6 6 **3 9**

R **Optrose** (690 Keldon)
rose-hip syrup .. .. 22 6 .. .. **2 6**

Orabilix (115 Bengue) tablets 6 48 0 .. .. **5 4**

Delete Overones (120 BGP)

Overones (182 BGP) .. 7 10½ea 6½ea **15 6** p1s4B

A **Pagan** (981 Picot) perfume
miniature 33 0 16 6 **5 6**
¼ oz 105 0 52 6 **17 6**
½ oz 195 0 97 6 **32 6**
1 oz 360 0 180 0 **60 0**
2 oz 630 0 315 0 **105 0**

R **Palmolive** (280 CP) rapid shave 47 5 11 9 **6 3**

Parentrovite (1285 Vitamins) ampoules, pairs intramuscular high potency 3 96 0 .. .. **12 0**

Pasinah-302 (1303 Wander)
180 41 0ea .. **61 6** TS
540 114 8ea .. **172 0** TS

Payot, Dr (870 MV)
fard satin 432.71 6 3ea 3 1½ea **12 0**
deodorant 856.71 6 5½ea 2 11½ea **12 4**

Penidural (1352 Wyeth)
tablets .. .. .. 20 106 0 .. .. **11 10** TS
100 474 0 .. .. **52 8** TS
sulphas tablets .. 20 120 0 .. .. **13 4**†s4B TS
100 540 0 .. .. **60 0**†s4B TS

Pentothal (2 Abbott)
Delete 1.0 gm with 50 mils water 1 .. .. ..

	Vita-E (127 Bioglan) gels 800 iu	100	260	0ea		..	**390**	**0**	
●	**Vital** (76 Atkinson) hair conditioner		22	8	11	1	**3**	**9**	
	Vitapointe (484 Fulford)		12	0	6	0	**2**	**0**	
	Viules (147 Boots) Hydrocortistab 25 mgm/1 mil ..	6	8	3ea		..	**11**	**0**	TS
	50 mgm/2 mils ..	6	16	6ea		..	**22**	**0**	TS
	morphine sulphate gr ½/mil	6	42	0	..	..	**5**	**3s1DD**	
	heparin, 25000 IU/mil	single	120	0	..	..	**15**	**0**	
	Warricks (1311 Warrick) linseed, liquorice and chloro-dyne lozenges ..	2 oz	7	6	..	..		**11**	
	Wellcome (208 BW) aminophylline BP intramuscular 0·5 gm in 2 cc	5	33	9	..	..	**3**	**9**	
Delete	pack of..	6	..		..	..			
●	Whooping cough vaccine (518 Glaxo) ampoules ½ mil ..	3	36	0	..	..	**4**	**0**	
	vial 5 mils ..		76	6	..	..	**8**	**6**	
	Woodwards (1346 Woodward) gripe water		17	8	4	3	**2**	**3**	
	Wyovin (1352 Wyeth) tablets	50	54	0	..	..	**6**	**0**	
	with phenobarbitone	50	63	0	..	..	**7**	**0†s1s4A**	
	Yardley (1355 Yardley) hair tonic for men	2231	36	0	18	0	**6**	**0**	
	eau de cologne for men	2029	97	0	48	6	**16**	**2**	
	after shave lotion	2059	58	0	29	0	**9**	**8**	
	Florentine lipstick case		45	0	22	6	**7**	**6**	
Delete	lipstick	69	..		..	..			
	Yaxa (261 Christy) deodorant stick ..		19	6	9	9	**3**	**3**	
	mini-fragrance ..		75	0	37	6	**12**	**6**	
	roll-on		27	0	13	6	**4**	**6**	
	refills		21	0	10	6	**3**	**6**	

ADDITIONS TO KEY TO SUPPLIERS:

(76 Atkinson) = J. & E. ATKINSON, LTD., 24 Old Bond Street, London, W.1. Hyde Park 7353.

(89 Bairant)=BAIRANT, LTD., 186 Campden Hill Road, London, W.8. Park 7781.

(100 Beaucaire)=BEAUCAIRE LABORATORIES, Bridson Street, London, S.E.15. New Cross 7144.

(108 Bell) = BELL & SONS LTD., Gascoyne Street, Liverpool, 3. Central 3367.

Delete (120 BCP).

(120 BGP) = B.G.P. COSMETICS, LTD., 37 Chesham Place, London, S.W.1. Belgravia 5679.

(182 BGP)=BRITISH GLANDULAR PRODUCTS, LTD., 37 Chesham Place, London, S.W.1. Belgravia 5641.

(340 C of GB) = CYANAMID OF GREAT BRITAIN LTD., Bush House, Aldwych, London, W.C.2. Temple Bar 5411.

(350 Dana)=DANA SALES LTD., 6 Paddington Street, London, W.1. Welbeck 2549.

(477 AF & B)= ALFRED FRANKS & BARTLETT CO., LTD., 226 Grays Inn Road, London, W.C.1. Terminus 9865.

Delete (491 Gevaert).

(491 GB) = GALE BAISS & CO., LTD., 274 Ilderton Street, London, S.E.15. New Cross 0094.

(581 Haynor) = HAYNOR, LTD., 167 Greyhound Road, London, W.6. Fulham 4343.

(614 Hoechst)=HOECHST PHARMACEUTICALS, LTD., Slough, Bucks. Slough 22322.

(900 Norton)=M & R NORTON, LTD., 9 Park Hill, London, S.W.4. Macaulay 2355.

Delete (1004 Price).

(905 Nufoam)=NUFOAM PLASTICS LTD., 113 Clarendon Road, London, W.11. Bayswater 4123.

(1004 Price) = A. S. PRICE & CO., LTD., Park Street, Blackheath, Birmingham. Blackheath 2251.

(1063 Rimmel)=RIMMEL LTD., 146 New Bond Street, London, W.1. Grosvenor 2062.

(1121 Searle) = G. D. SEARLE & CO., LTD., Lane End Road, High Wycombe, Bucks. High Wycombe 1770.

(1169 GS & S) = GEORGE SPENCER & SON LTD., Kynance Place Gloucester Road, S.W.7. Knightsbridge 8741.

(1191 SM) = STUART MADELEY LTD., Marsh Street, Walsall. Walsall 3116.

Delete (1215 Teasale).

(1215 Teasdale) = TEASDALE & CO., LTD., P.O. Box 15, South Vale Works, Carlisle. Carlisle 26262.

(1320 WP) = WEST PHARMACEUTICAL CO., LTD., 9 Palmeira Mansions, Church Road, Hove, 3, Sussex. Hove 772215.

(1373 Hanovia)=ENGELHARD HANOVIA, LTD., Slough, Bucks. Burnham 500.

Delete (1383 McNeil).

(1383 McNeil) = McNEIL LABORATORIES, LTD., High Wycombe, Bucks. Naphill 2264.

(1393 BRL)=BEECHAM RESEARCH LABORATORIES LTD., Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex. Isleworth 4111.

(1397 Ellanby) = ELLANBY LABORATORIES, LTD., 146 Holborn, London, E.C.1. Chancery 9664.

(1398 GC)=GASCOIGNE-CROWTHER LTD., Lactosan Laboratories, Caversham, Reading.

PATENTS

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COMPLETE SPECIFICATIONS ACCEPTED

From the "Official Journal (Patents)," June 29

Nuclear substituted diethylaminoacetyl-2:6-dimethylanilides and process for their manufacture. Howards of Ilford, Ltd. 845,742.

N-oxides of compounds of the reserpine series. CIBA, Ltd. 845,522.

Pyrimidine derivatives. Farmaceutici Italia, S.A. 845,552.

Method of producing adrenocorticotrophin of enhanced potency. Armour & Co. 845,704.

Enhancing the potency of adrenocorticotrophin. Armour & Co. 845,705.

Antibiotic and derivatives and salts thereof, preparations containing the same and process for manufacture of these substances. CIBA, Ltd. 846,130.

Naphthylamino-oxazolines and their acid addition salts, their preparation and compositions thereof. C. Pfizer & Co., Inc. 845,448.

Tetracycline antibiotic compositions. American Cyanamid Co. 845,454.

Composition for the control of gastro-intestinal parasites in animals. Dow Chemical Co. 845,368.

Pyrimidines. Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd. 845,378.

Stabilised phenothiazine preparations. Smith, Kline & French Laboratories. 845,943.

Compounds of streptomycin. Distillers Co., Ltd. 846,168.

Stabilised compositions comprising therapeutic emine derivatives and the preparation thereof. Sumitomo Chemical Co., Ltd. 845,823.

Apparatus for the treatment of micro-organisms. General Electric Co., Ltd. 845,743.

Production of tetracycline. American Cyanamid Co. 845,715.

Purification of phenoxymethyl-penicillin. Lepetit, S.p.A. 845,578, 845,579.

6-deoxytetracycline and 6-deoxyoxytetracycline. American Cyanamid Co. 845,649.

Continuous process for the production of cobalamins. Distillers Co., Ltd., 846,149.

Process for the ethinylation of 17-keto-steroids. Schering, A.G. 845,441.

Manufacture of steroid compounds. Schering, A.G. 845,442.

11, 12 *epoxy steroids.* Smith, Kline & French Laboratories. 846,045.

Thiophosphoric acid esters. Farbenfabriken Bayer, A.G. 845,447.

Anionic antiperspirant. Reheis Co., Inc. 845,670.

Fungicidal compositions. Boots Pure Drug Co., Ltd. 845,916.

Dithiophosphoric acid esters and process for their production. Farbenfabriken Bayer, A.G. 845,373.

Organic phosphorus compounds having pesticidal properties. Soc. des Usines Chimiques Rhone-Poulenc. 845,647.

Substituted sulphonic acid amides. Farbenfabriken Bayer, A.G. 845,834.

Phenoxy-glycerin diesters and their use as herbicides. Badische Anilin- & Soda-Fabrik, A.G. 845,632.

Absorbent dressing. I. S. Ness. 845,826.

Percutaneous administration of physiologically active agents. F. Meyer. 845,841.

British patent specifications are obtainable (price 3s. 6d. each) from the Patent Office, 23 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2.

TRADE MARKS

APPLICATIONS ADVERTISED BEFORE REGISTRATION

From the "Trade Marks Journal," June 15

For medicol and surgicol bandoges (5) *and for corsets, knee-caps, stockings, anklets, belts, wristlets, arch-of-the-foot supports and elbow supports, all being for surgical or curative purposes* (10)

LASTOTHREAD, 801,102-03, by John Heathcoat & Co., Ltd., Tiverton, Devon.

For electrically operated appliances for applying and removing facial toilet preparations (9)

AUTOMATIC MAKE-UP, B792,076, by Antoine François Regis Peyron, Paris, France.

For instruments and apparatus, all for medical, surgical or curative purposes (10)

SABONA, 800,834, by Jacques André George Guy Henri de Gachiassin-Lafite, Vicomte D'Orthez, London, S.W.1.

For electricolly heated blonkets (10)

DORMY, 801,458, by Wormalds & Walker, Ltd., Dewsbury, Yorks.

For first-oid boxes (sold empty), and medicine cabinets (being articles of furniture) (20)

INSPEX, 801,091, by Pyrene Co., Ltd., Brentford, Middlesex.

From the "Trade Marks Journal," June 22

For photographic films and plates, all being sensitised (1)

VIDAPAN, 801,141, by Veb Fotochemische Werke Berlin, Berlin-Köpenick, Germany.

For chemical products, for use in ogriculture, horticulture ond forestry (1)

ACTISAN, HYDROSAN, KUESTOX, MILYSAN, 803,472–75, by Boots Pure Drug Co., Ltd., Nottingham.

For powder compacts, lipstick cases, mascora cases, eyeshadow cases, toilet rouge cases and powder boxes, oll being made of metal or plastics and all sold empty (3)

CASCO, 796,316, by Casemakers, Ltd., Handsworth, Birmingham, 19.

For soaps, cosmetic preparations (not being toilet preparotions), hair lotions and dentifrices; all containing honey (3)

HONEYFLEUR, B797,127, by Cullingford of Chelsea, Kirkby, Liverpool.

For perfumes, non-medicated toilet preparations, cosmetic preparations, soaps, dentifrices, lipsticks, nail locquers ond hair lotions (3)

Device with word COTY, 800,120, by Coty (England), Ltd., London, W.1.

For perfumes, toilet preparations (not medicated), cosmetic preparations, dentifrices, depilotory preporations, toilet articles (not included in other classes), sachets for use in waving the hoir, soaps and essential oils (3)

HE, 801,082, by Amara, Ltd., London, W.1.

For sanitary chemical preparations for use in swimming pools, paddling pools and the like (5)

Device with words DIP POOL SANITIZER, B795,133, by Biscayne-Gallowhur Corporation, New York, U.S.A.

For pharmaceutical preparations ond substances for human use, all being goods for export (5)

STROMBA, 796,571, by Winthrop Products, Ltd., Kingston-upon-Thames, Surrey.

For all goods for export (5)

CYMALON, 796,572, by Winthrop Products, Ltd., Kingston-upon-Thames, Surrey.

For pharmaceutical preparations and substances for human use, all being goods for sale in the United Kingdom (5)

STROMBA, 796,574, by Bayer Products, Ltd., Kingston-upon-Thames, Surrey.

For pharmaceutical preparotions (5)

Device with word SCHENLABS, 799,670, by Schenley Industries, Inc., New York, U.S.A.

For pharmaceutical preparations and substances for human and veterinary use, all for sale in the United Kingdom (5)

CYMALON, 796,576, by Bayer Products, Ltd., Kingston-upon-Thames, Surrey.

For sedatives, being pharmaceutical preparations (5)

SANARAX, 797,315, by A.B. Pharmacia, Uppsala, Sweden.

For pharmaceutical preparations for use in the treatment of protozoal infections (5)

ATRIVYL, 797,812, by May & Baker, Ltd., Dagenham, Essex.

For pharmaceutical substances and preparations, all for gynaecological use (5)

GYNOCEPT, 798,447, by Norma Chemicals, Ltd., London, N.W.3.

For all goods for export except to the Irish Republic (5)

Devices with words CODIS, CAFDIS, 801,264–65, by Reckitt, Colman, Chiswick (Overseas), Ltd., Hull, Yorks.

For all goods (5)

SENULES, 801,457, NEOSORB, 802,302, by The British Drug Houses, Ltd., London, N.1.

INFUSAC, 801,615, by Allen & Hanburys, Ltd., London, E.2.

For pharmaceutical preparations and substances for human and veterinary use (5)

NAVIDREX, 802,027, by CIBA, Ltd., Basle, Switzerland.

For pharmaceutical preparations for human and veterinary use, sanitary substances, medical and surgical plasters, materials prepared for bandaging, disinfectants and antiseptics (5)

VOVERAN, 802,657, by J. R. Geigy, S.A. (J. R. Geigy, A.G.), Basle, Switzerland.

For pharmaceutical preparations and substances, all for use by spraying (5) *and for containers of common metal adapted to dispense their contents in aerosol form for medical, surgical and hygienic purposes* (9)

RIKOSPRAY, 801,624–25, by Riker Laboratories, Ltd., Loughborough, Leics.

For photographic cameras adapted for use with photographic flash-light apparatus (9)

FLASH MATIC, 791,113, by Revere Camera Co., Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A.

For photographic apparatus and instruments and adding machines (9)

QUANTA, 793,417, by Quanta, Ltd., Hemel Hempstead, Herts.

For gloves, being articles of protective clothing against accident or injury (9)

GLOVELIETTES, 801,597, by James North & Sons, Ltd., Hyde, Chester.

For corsets for medical or curative purposes (10)

CALIDUS, 803,304, by Calidus, Ltd., London, S.W.3.

CONTEMPORARY THEMES

PHYSICAL INCOMPLETENESS of influenza virus propagated in deembryonated eggs, *Nature*, July 2, 1960.

OBSERVATIONS on the clinical uses of some new progestational compounds. *Proc. roy. Soc. Med.*, June 1960.

EARLY EIGHTEENTH CENTURY CROP NUTRITION, theory, and practice, *Proc. Chem. Soc.*, June 1960.

A USEFUL BROMINATING AGENT, 1:3-dibromo-5:5-dimethylhydantoin, *Chem. Prod.*, July 1960.

PUTREFACTION PREVENTION experiment on meat by using antibiotic (oxytetracycline), *Bull. Inst. Publ. Hlth.*, September 1959.

SLOWING of thyroid secretion by iodide, *Lancet*, July 2, 1960.

INTEGRATION of preventive and curative health services, *Lancet*, July 2, 1960.

RUBBER-GLOVE DERMATITIS, *Brit. med. J.*, July 2, 1960.

ST. ANTONY'S FIRE REKINDLED: gangrene due to therapeutic dose of ergotamine, *Brit. med. J.*, July 2, 1960.

USE OF PHENOL in relief of spasticity, *Brit. med. J.*, July 2, 1960.

BIOASSAY of theophylline preparations using human subjects, *Brit. med. J.*, July 2, 1960.

HORMONE TREATMENT of metastatic breast cancer, *Brit. med. J.*, July 2, 1960.

INTRA-ARTICULAR STEROIDS. *Brit. med. J.*, July 2, 1960.

CHELATING AGENTS. Interaction with bacteria. *J. Pharm. Pharmacol.*, July 1960.

THE SYNTHESIS of some potential antimetabolites of phenylalanine, *J. Pharm. Pharmacol.*, July 1960.

CONJUNCTIVITIS, *Practitioner*, July 1960.

TRACHOMA, *Practitioner*, July 1960.

CHEMOTHERAPY of malignant disease, *Practitioner*, July 1960.

ANTIBIOTICS in the treatment of furunculosis. *Practitioner*, July 1960.

TRANSLOCATION of particles within plants, *Science*, June 24.

NEW QUATERNARY ammonium compounds with adrenominetic action, *Science*, June 24.

INDUCED SOMATIC MUTATIONS affecting eythrocyte antigens, *Science*, June 24.

THE EFFECT of surfactants on drug stability, *J. Amer. pharm. Ass.*, June 1960.

A NEW METHOD of manufacture of tablet granulations, *J. Amer. pharm. Ass.*, June 1960.

STUDY of the stability of secobarbital sodium solutions, *J. Amer. pharm. Ass.*, June 1960.

THE PHOTOMETRIC DETERMINATION of hydrochlorothiazide and its hydrolysis product, *J. Amer. pharm. Ass.*, June 1960.

TELEVISION

Figures in the columns represent number of appearances of the product during the week.

July 17–23	London	Midland	North	Scotland	Wales	South	N.E.	Angla	Ulster
Alka-Seltzer ..	2	3	4	2	2	3	2	2	3
Anadin	5	5	3	10	6	5	7	7	—
André Philippe bubble bath ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Andrex	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Askit	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	7
Aspro	7	—	5	—	14	—	—	—	—
Beecham's pills ..	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	—
powders	3	3	3	—	3	3	3	1	1
Biladin	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—
Bisodol	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Bristow's lanolin shampoo	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Coldrex	1	3	4	2	—	2	3	3	—
Coopers aerosols ..	4	4	4	5	6	3	2	3	2
Cuticura	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delsey	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	4
Dextrosol tablets ..	3	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
Dispel	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Elliman foot cream	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eno's Fruit Salt ..	4	2	2	3	2	3	—	2	3
Euthymol tooth-paste	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	1	—
Flit aerosols ..	5	5	6	4	5	4	5	4	4
Fynnon salt	3	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1
Germolene	—	4	4	—	3	—	—	1	1
Halex	2	4	4	5	3	3	3	4	5
Ingram shaving cream	2	3	3	—	3	3	3	3	—
Kleenex	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1
Klik	—	4	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
Kodak	1	2	3	5	4	3	3	4	—
Kwells	2	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Loxene hair cream..	—	3	2	2	4	1	1	3	4
shampoo	1	1	2	2	3	2	2	2	3
Macleans tooth-paste	2	2	3	3	4	2	3	3	4
Milk of Magnesia..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mix-A-Shake ..	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
Mum rollette ..	2	2	2	1	3	2	2	3	2
Pepsodent tooth-paste	—	2	2	—	4	3	3	3	3
Phosferine	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phyllosan	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	1
Prom	2	1	1	1	1	—	1	1	1
Radox	2	2	—	—	—	4	—	2	—
Rennies	1	—	—	2	2	2	1	2	2
Rinstead pastilles ..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	1
Rivella	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Saxin	4	5	5	4	—	4	4	4	4
ScotTowels	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sebbix shampoo ..	3	2	2	3	2	3	2	2	2
Sek	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2
Setlers	2	1	2	—	2	2	1	—	—
Sparkleen	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Spree fruit squash .	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Star Spray	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Twink home permanent ..	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Winspray products .	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Yeast-vite	3	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	4
Zoflora	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—



A TELEVISION "STILL": A still from the new "mother-and-daughter" commercial emphasising the softness of Andrex toilet tissue, makers of which are Bowater-Scott Corporation, Ltd., Bowater House, Knightsbridge, London, S.W.1. The advertisement is appearing on London station until the end of July.

PRINT AND PUBLICITY

PUBLICATIONS

Booklets and Leaflets

IMPERIAL CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES, LTD., P.O. Box 216, Birmingham, 6: I.C.I. Titanium-5, Weight Tables. Pp. 12.

PRESERVATION DEVELOPMENTS, LTD., 23 Sloane Street, London, S.W.1: Brunophen wood preservatives and specification. Leaflets.

Medical Propaganda

Manufacturers' leaflets, folders, booklets, etc., directed to doctors but available to pharmacists.

BOOTS PURE DRUG CO., LTD., Station Street, Nottingham: "Mycota spray against athlete's foot" (4-p. folder).

THE BRITISH DRUG HOUSES, LTD., Graham Street, London, N.1: "Almacarb." "Ancolan" (cards).

BRITISH SCHERING, LTD., 229 Kensington High Street, London, W.8: "Cortucid eye-drop cream," "Oblivon" (cards).

CAMDEN CHEMICAL CO., LTD., 61 Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C.1: "The Psychotropic Action of Disipal" (4-p. folder).

GEIGY PHARMACEUTICAL CO., LTD., Wythenshawe, Manchester, 23: "Acta rheumatologica—The Management and Control of Rheumatic Fever" (55-p. booklet); "Delta Butazolidin—painful shoulder syndrome" (6-p. folder), "Dosulfin" (16-p. booklet), "Hygroton" (4-p. folder), "Irgapyrin" (8-p. booklet), "Tofranil — endogenous depression" (26-p. booklet), "Tofranil—involutional depression" (12-p. booklet).

Price Lists

GEIGY PHARMACEUTICAL CO., LTD., Wythenshawe, Manchester, 23: Medical Products — Retail, April 1960.

LEDERLE LABORATORIES DIVISION, CYANAMID OF GREAT BRITAIN, LTD., Bush House, Aldwych, London, W.C.2: Replacement sheets, April 1960.

COMING EVENTS

Items for inclusion under this heading should be sent in time to reach the Editor not later than first post on Wednesday of the week of insertion.

Wednesday, July 13

MANCHESTER PHARMACEUTICAL GOLFING SOCIETY, Hopwood. Hough Hoseason trophy and prize competition.

Thursday, July 14

LONDON CHEMISTS' GOLFING SOCIETY, Royal Mid-Surrey golf club. Fixture.

NOTTINGHAM BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, forecourt of Nottingham Forest F.C., at 6.20 p.m. Motor-car treasure hunt.

READING BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Lord Mayor Treloar's College, Froyle, Hants, at 8 p.m. Visit.

SEE THE BEATSON TRADE MARK ON EVERY CARTON . . . . .



ANOTHER BEATSON SERVICE!

To ensure maximum protection against dirt and dust, all Beatson Medicals are packed in the Beatson Sealed Carton thus maintaining the bottles in "production clean" condition until use.

Be sure to specify BEATSON

BEATSON, CLARK & CO. LTD.

GLASS BOTTLE MANUFACTURERS

ROTHERHAM (Established 1751) YORKSHIRE

A

The antiseptic most widely used by doctors and public

The same qualities that have won Dettol its leading place in hospitals, maternity wards and clinics make it by far the most widely used of all antiseptics or disinfectants in the home.

'DETTOL' REGD.

DETTOL ADVERTISES MORE

More money is spent year by year on advertising and promoting the sales of Dettol through your shop than on any other antiseptic or disinfectant.

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This year the amount of money invested in Dettol advertising is more than ever before. Dettol television commercials in the big-selling summer months will be seen regularly by 21,000,000 viewers. Large-space advertisements appear all the year round in the NATIONAL DAILY PRESS, RADIO TIMES and WOMEN'S WEEKLIES; total readership over 21,000,000. There is a very big swing to the larger sizes of Dettol and to show these is especially profitable.

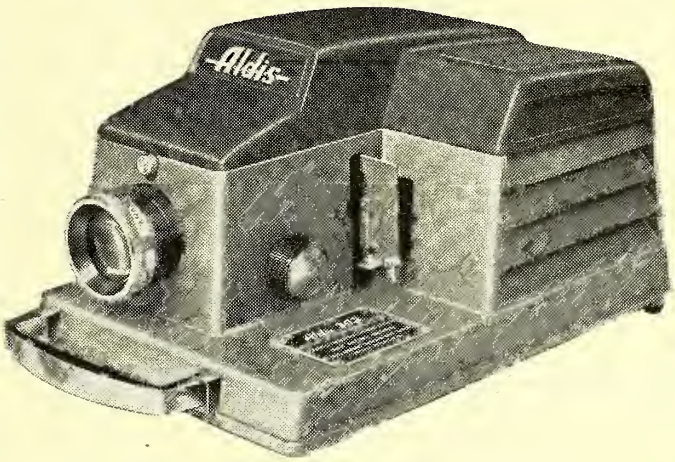
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This striking display stand in white plastic is freely available, and the Reckitt & Sons representative will be glad to supply you.

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That's a question you must frequently ask your customers—and Aldis provides you with a wide choice of answers. There are Aldis projectors for every pocket and every need—from the superb Aldis Automatic to the Aldislite at less than £10. Consistent advertising in photographic journals (and, periodically, in National and provincial newspapers) combined with a traditionally high standard of design and performance—has made ALDIS the first name in projection equipment.



ALDIS 303 The Aldaspheric optical system, including an 8.5 cm. f/2.5 Aldis Anastigmat lens, will project a picture 5 ft. wide at a distance of only 12 feet. Revolutionary suction cooling protects valuable transparencies and keeps the projector body comfortably cool. complete with protective cover **£19.19.0**
300w valve base lamp **£2.0.0.**

ALDIS 505 Similar in appearance to the well-known Aldis 303 is the new 505 model designed for 500-watt illumination. Among its new features are an improved cooling system to dispel the extra heat generated by the larger lamp, a more efficient optical system and a modern, two-tone colour scheme. complete with protective cover **£23.17.6**
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Use an ALDIS screen for your viewing
ALDIS SQUARE-40 £5.19.6
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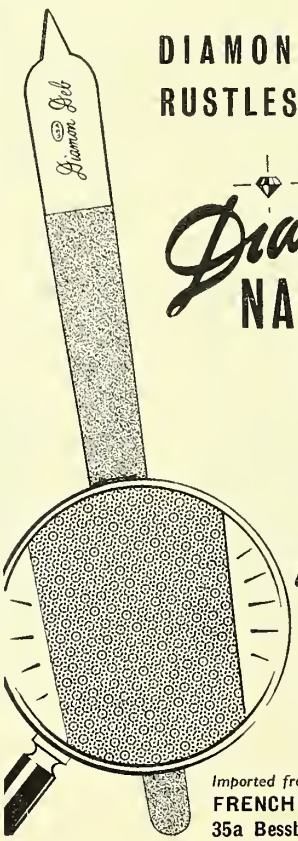
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Gem encrusted surface files so cleanly and smoothly that the nail layers cannot split and cause nail peeling.
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INDEX TO ADVERTISERS

Agfa, Ltd. 37
Allen, Stafford, & Sons, Ltd. 9
Amplex Appliances (Kent), Ltd. 47
Ashwood Timber Industries, Ltd. 47
Askit, Ltd. 40
Atkinson, J. & E., Ltd. 20
Automatic Changers, Ltd. 21

Beatson, Clark & Co., Ltd. 1
Blythe, Wm., & Co., Ltd. 42
Boots Pure Drug Co., Ltd. 35
Brown, Neville, & Co., Ltd. 3

Carnegies of Welwyn, Ltd. .....Cover iii
Chemia Products (U.K.), Ltd. 19
Christy, Thomas, & Co. 7
Cocker Chemical Co., Ltd. 42
Cosette (Lingerie), Ltd. 40
Cox, Arthur H., & Co., Ltd. 8
Cuxson, Gerrard & Co., Ltd. 34

Dales Pharmaceuticals, Ltd. 32
Daniel, Richard, & Son, Ltd. 5
Duncan, Flockhart & Co., Ltd. 12

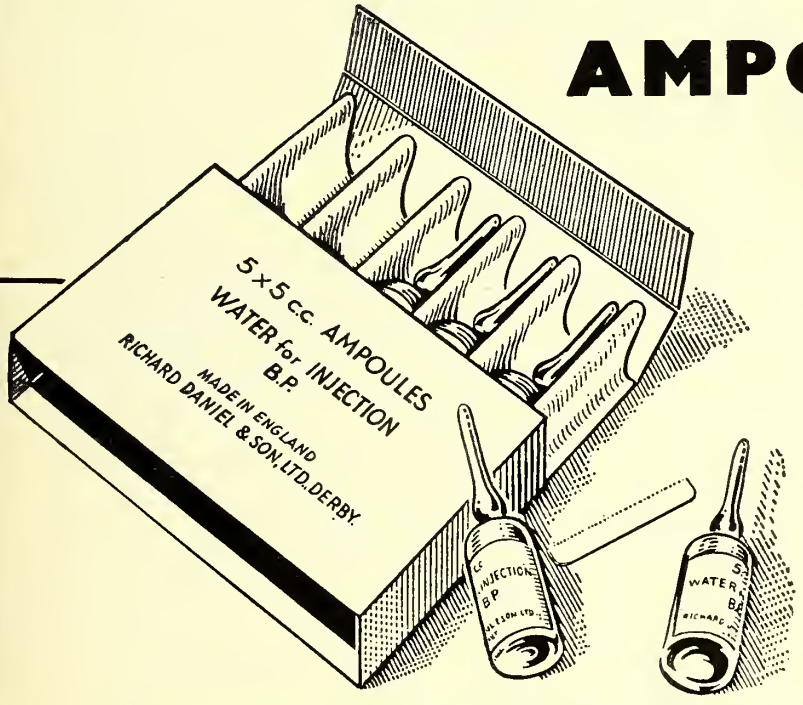
Easipower Appliances, Ltd. 16, 17

Falconcraft, Ltd. 32
Fallowfield, Jonathan, Ltd. 19
French Perfumery Co., Ltd. 4
Fryer & Co. (Nelson), Ltd. 32
Furman, B. N. (Productions), Ltd. 30

Gedeon Richter (G.B.), Ltd. 4
George, Ernest J., & Co. .....Classified Section
Glaxo Laboratories, Ltd. 6
Golden, Ltd. 29
Graesser Salicylates, Ltd. 30
Greyer, Brecheisen & Co., Ltd. 19
Griffiths Hughes, E., Ltd. .....Interleaved Edit., 52

Haetam, Ltd. .....Classified Section

(*continued overleaf*)



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INDEX (cont.)

Illingworth, E., & Co., Ltd. 23

Jeffreys, Miller & Co., Ltd. 32
Johnson & Johnson (G.B.), Ltd. 13

Kalium Products, Ltd. 30
Kearsley, C. G., Ltd. 32
Key Glassworks, Ltd. .....Cover iv

Lastonet Products, Ltd. 33
Lederle Laboratories Division .....Interleaved Edit., 26
Lincoln Chemicals, Ltd. .....Interleaved Edit., 53

Macdonald & Son, Ltd. 10, 11
Manesty Machines, Ltd. 18
May & Baker, Ltd. .....Front Cover, 38, 39

New Hygiene, Ltd. 8

Or-Lem, Ltd. 24
Orridge & Co. .....Classified Section

Pearl & Dean (Screen Advertising), Ltd. 35
Powell Duffryn Carbon Products, Ltd. 22
Progress Shaving Brush Co., Ltd. 40

Reckitt & Sons, Ltd.—Cafdis, Codis and Solprin .. 36
Reckitt & Sons, Ltd.—Dettol 2
Robinson & Sons, Ltd.—Nikini 24
Roche Products, Ltd., ...Interleaved Edit., 25

Sanitas Trust, Ltd. 4
Schick Inc. (U.K.), Ltd. 14, 15
Smith, T. & H., Ltd. .....Cover ii
Stewart, Goodall & Dunlop, Ltd. 34

Vacco, Ltd. 27
Vitamins, Ltd. 31

Wood, Bastow & Co., Ltd. 41

Zeal, G. H., Ltd. 12

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To take the burn out of sunburn your customers need

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The soothing properties of Christy's Emulsion are well-known to the nation's sun-worshippers. They know they can rely on Christy's Emulsion to take all the burn out of sunburn . . . to leave their skin (which in most cases is covered for 50 weeks of the year!) a pleasing and painless golden brown. As holiday time approaches, make sure you have plentiful supplies to meet a bigger-than-ever demand for Christy's Emulsion.

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QUIFF
Fragrant air-freshener and germicidal spray. Aerosol 3/11. Squeeze bottle 3/6 and 2/3, Refills 1/6 and 1/-.



MINOR
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SWISH
Toilet bowl cleanser and disinfectant, cleans with each flush. 1/6 complete, Refills 9d.



Please send details of your FREE Counter Display Unit.

Name .....

Shop Name .....

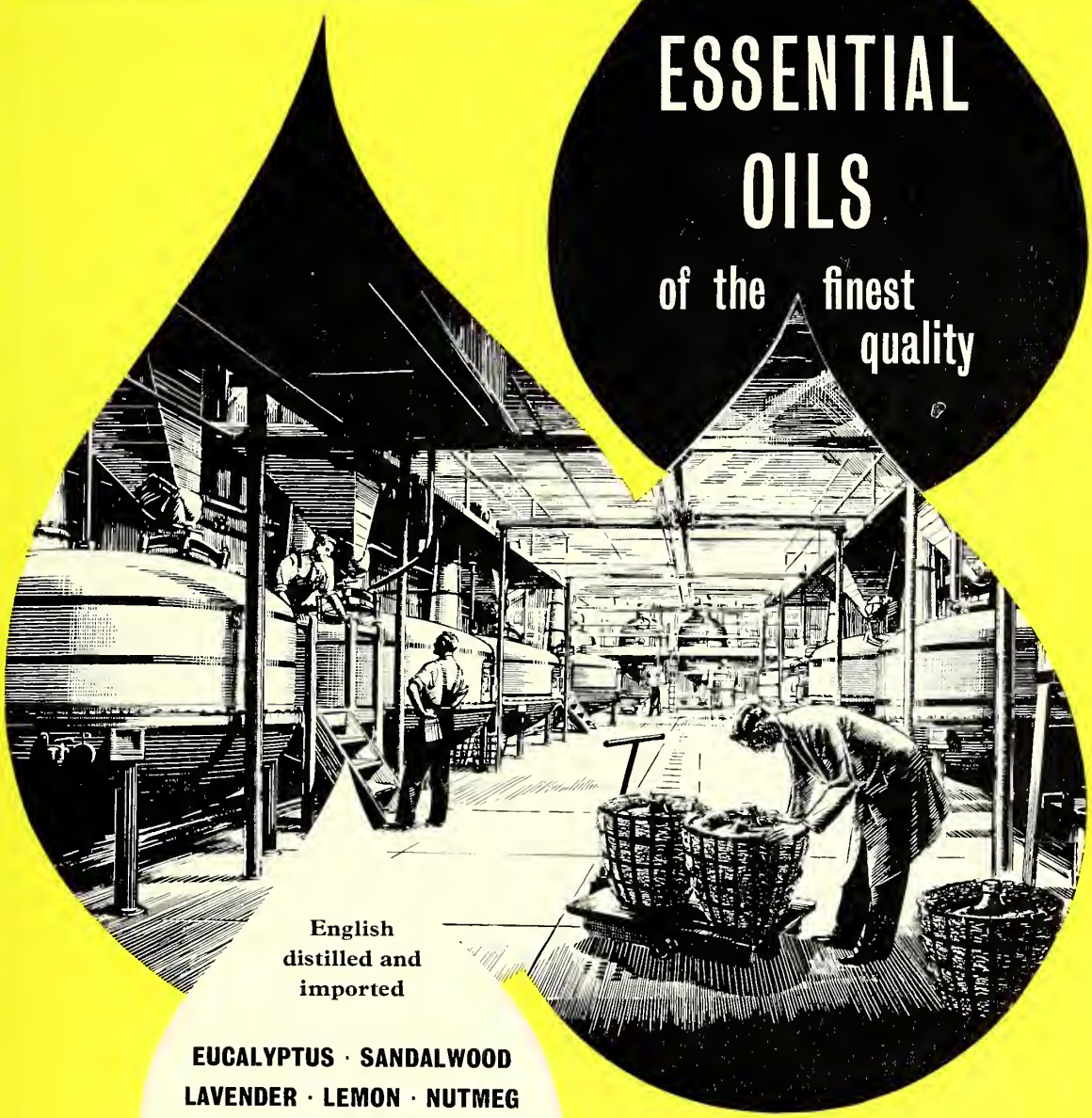
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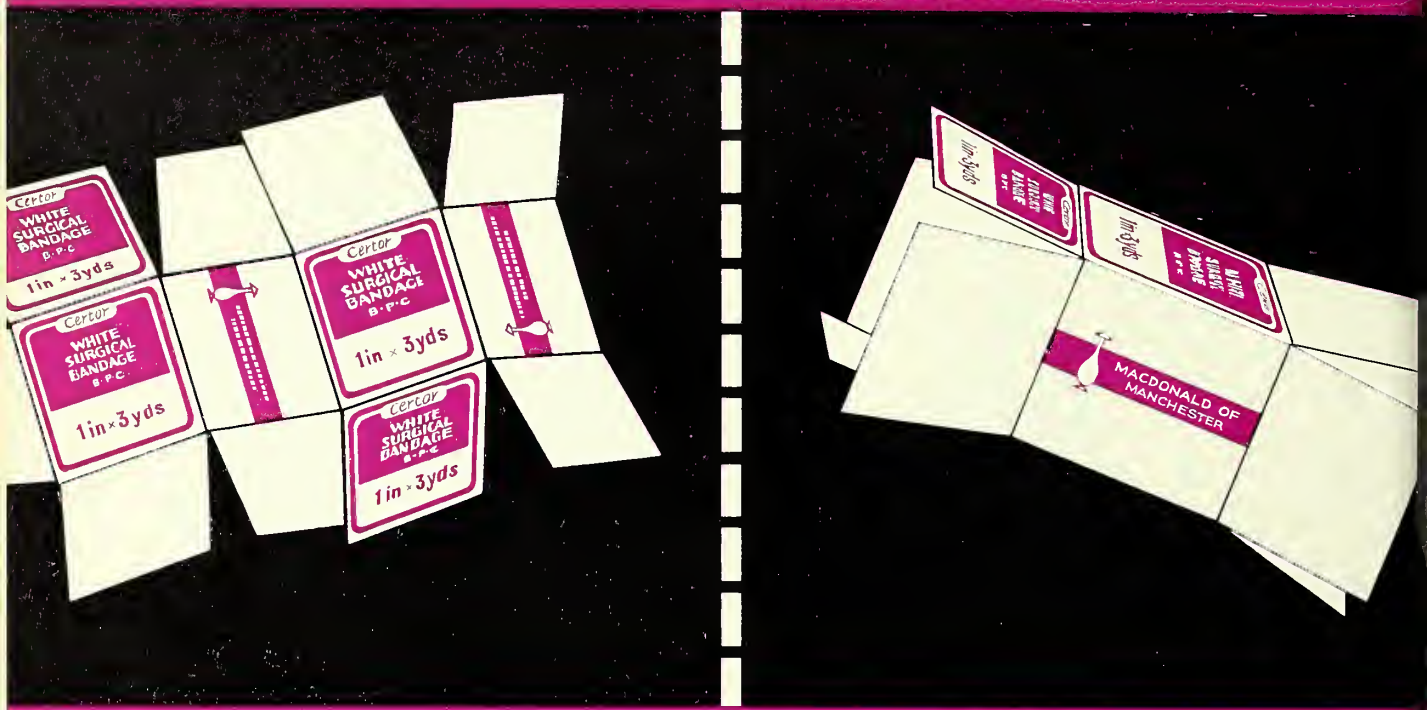
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Introducing...carton packed

Certor carton-packed bandages set a new standard in packaging

* **Certor Carton-Packed Bandages.** Customers today are insisting more and more on the carton-packed article—especially where pharmaceutical products are concerned. Certor, of all the bandages on the market, are the only ones to cater for this until-now-unsatisfied demand!

* **Your Customer benefits.** Certor carton-packed bandages mean more value—*for no increase in price.* The customer can now keep the opened bandage fresh and clean in the carton—thus doing away with any wastage.

* **Your Staff benefit.** Certor carton-packed bandages are easier to stock, easier to handle and easier to wrap. In their own distinctive colour, they can be identified more quickly.

* **Your Pharmacy benefits.** Certor carton-packed bandages are a new development that no modern pharmacy can afford to ignore. They will increase your reputation for progressiveness and intensify consumer confidence. Conspicuous in their magenta and white packs they will also enhance your displays and the appearance of your shelves.

* **And you make the profits...** With Certo carton-packed bandages it's all profit an *no* losses. You gain an increased turnove while your loss from damaged stock—soile or misshapen packages—reduces to a absolute minimum.

* **...You can rely on Certor.** First with th heat-sealed, film-wrapped cartonne dressing, and now with the carton-packe bandage, Certor again lead in the field surgical dressings. The conclusion obvious. Place your contract with Certor an put yourself ahead, too, in this profitabl market.

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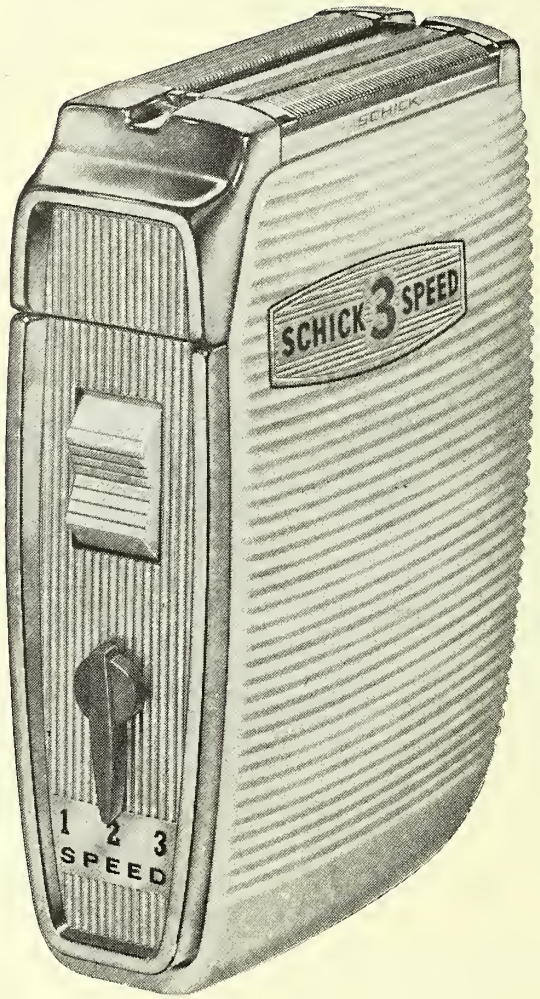
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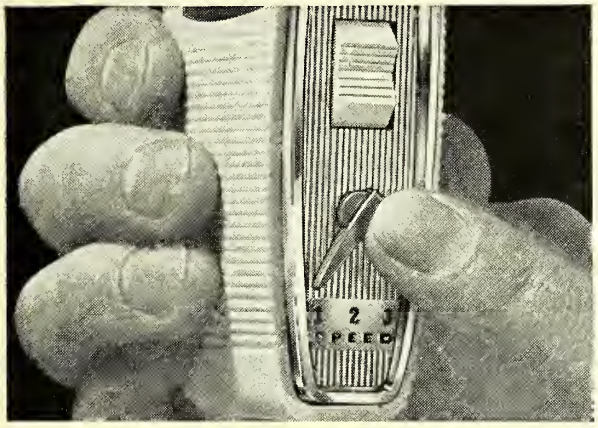
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IT'S HERE–THE NEW
SCHICK 3-SPEED



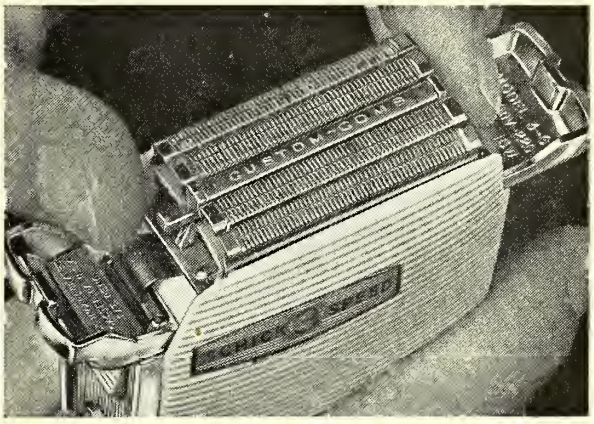
the greatest advance in shaving since SCHICK invented the electric shaver

These are the exclusive features that have made SCHICK 3-speed the fastest selling shaver in the U.S.A.



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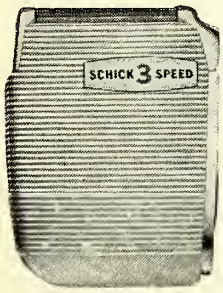
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This is the Schick range—designed to put your electric shaver sales into high gear

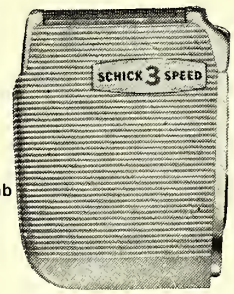


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190-240

with Custom-Comb adjustable head

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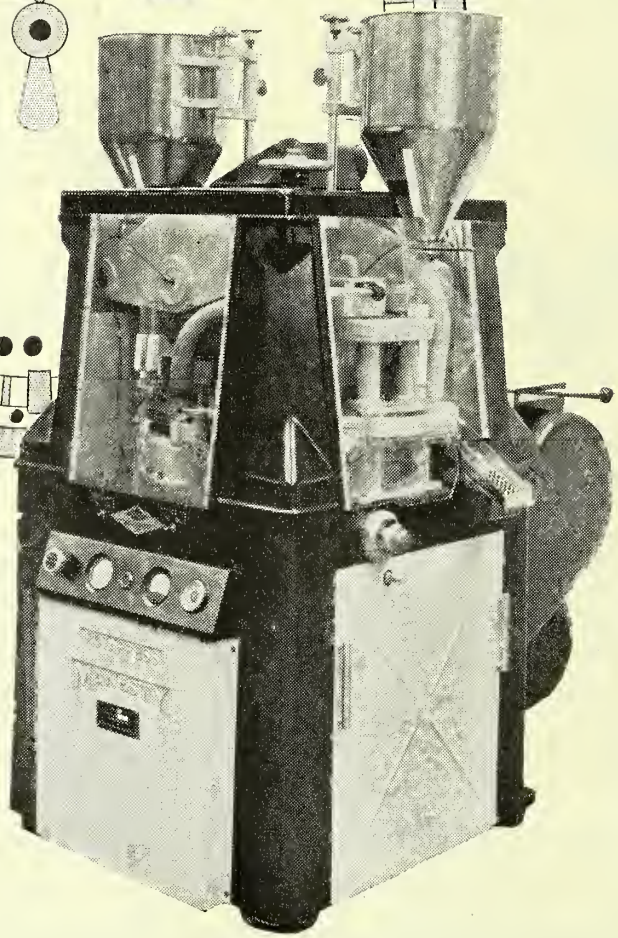
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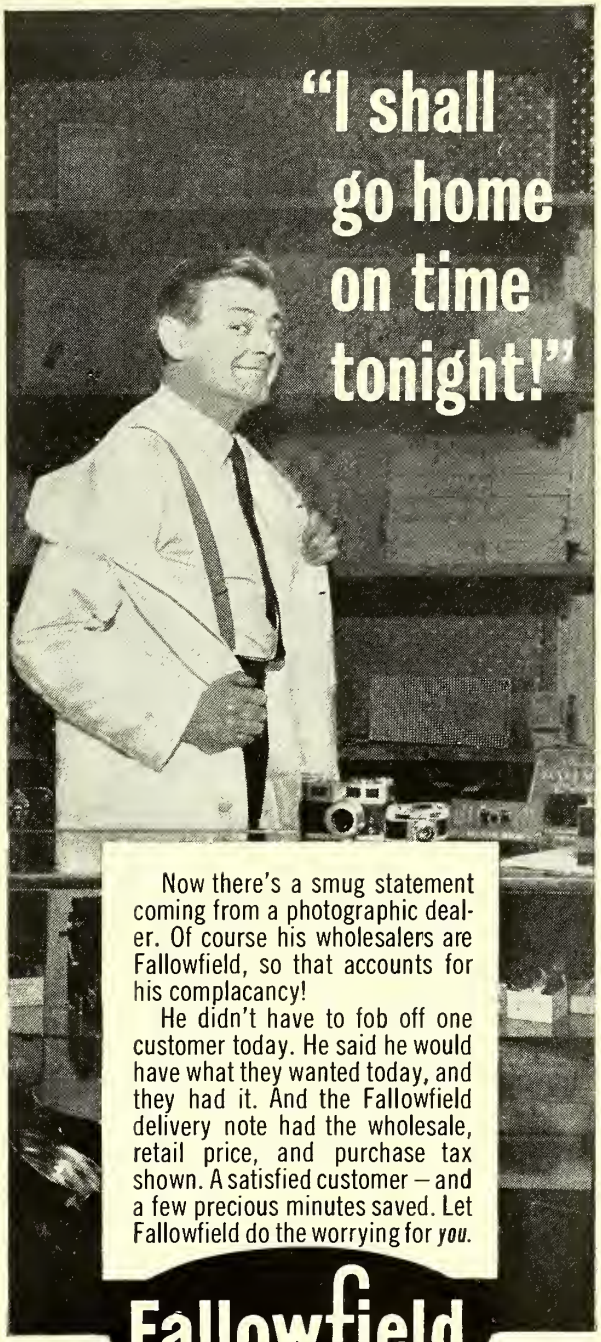
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NEW ALL-IN-ONE HAIR DISCOVERY

✱ for round-the-clock **HAIR CONDITIONING**

✱ for perfect after-shampoo **HAIR SETTING**

✱ for everyday **HAIR BEAUTY DRESSING**

clears dandruff and gives constant protection

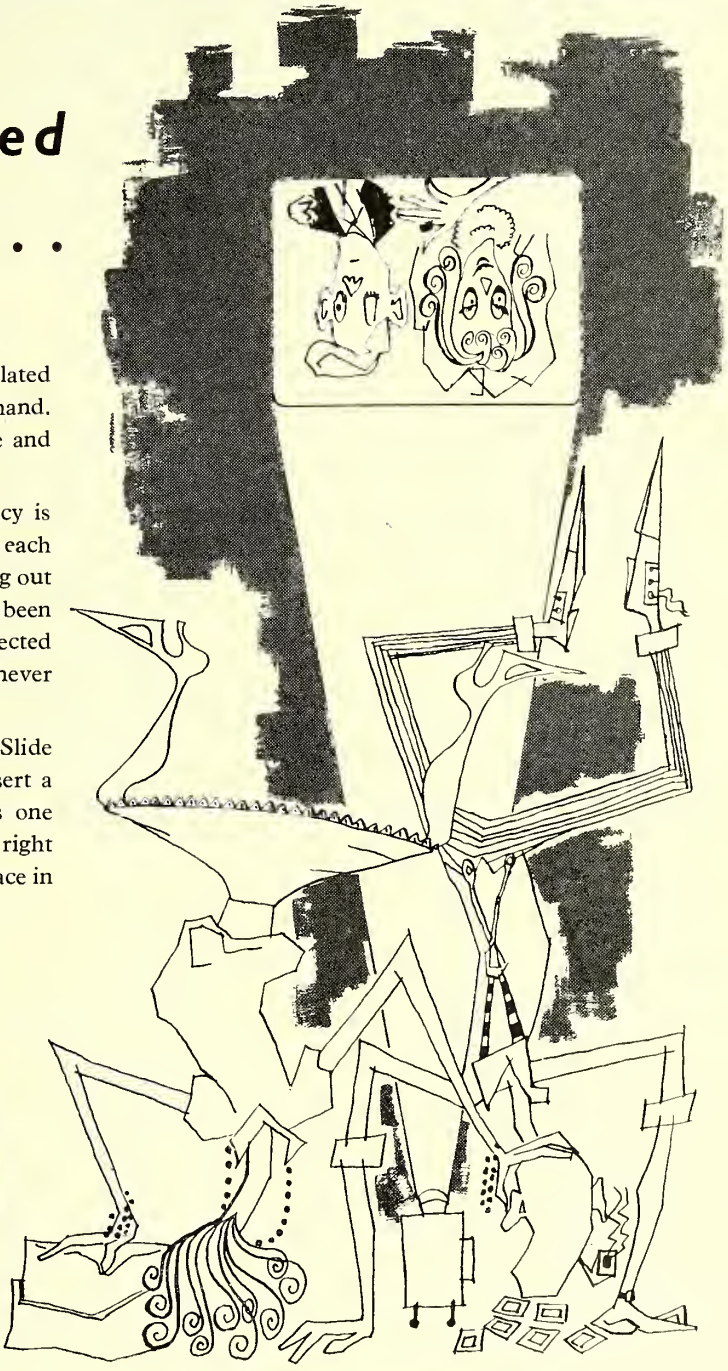
An information leaflet will be handed to you personally when your Atkinsons Representative calls. This will tell you just what your customers will want to know about VITAL'S conditioning action, setting abilities, and the quick, beautifying dressing it gives. In addition Vital clears dandruff. Vital is for dry *or* greasy hair—and *every* woman's hair needs this new discovery. Women are going to know about Vital. Heavy and continuous full page advertising in the National Press and Women's Magazines will ensure this So order your stocks of this new hair discovery now!

J. & E. ATKINSON LTD · 24 OLD BOND STREET · LONDON

VHC 2-7250-100

TELL YOUR CUSTOMERS

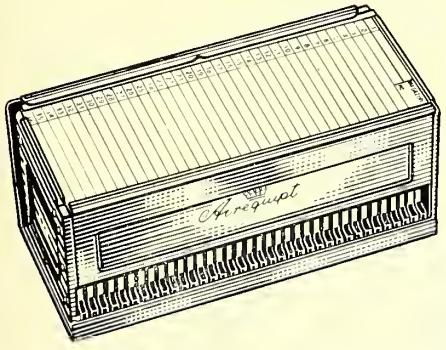
There's no need for this . . .



"It can happen even in the best-regulated families if slides are still projected by hand. Airequipt does away with all the fumble and fuss that can be so embarrassing.

It's a filing system: every transparency is stored in its proper place in a magazine, each one indexed for easy selection for showing out of sequence. Once a transparency has been loaded into the magazine, it is protected against dirt, cannot fall out, and need never be touched by hand again.

It's an automatic projection system: Slide the Airequipt on to your projector, insert a magazine, and you can show 36 slides one after the other (right way round and right way up), each returning to its proper place in the magazine after projection."



Fits Aldisettes 2 and 3 and Super Aldisette. Adaptor for Aldis 303 and Aldis 505, 5/-. Adaptors for Aldisette, Aldis 300, Aldis 500, Aldis 1000, Aldis Super Six, Gnome, Hi-Lyte, Leitz 150, Leitz Prado 250, Leitz Prado 500, Leisegang, Orlux, Zeiss, 7/6 each.

Airequipt Automatic Slide Changer, complete with one magazine and 36 slide frames. Only £4/15/-

Extra magazine with 36 slide frames. Only 14/9

Airequipt

automatic slide changer

AUTOMATIC CHANGERS LIMITED · BIRMINGHAM · ENGLAND

D

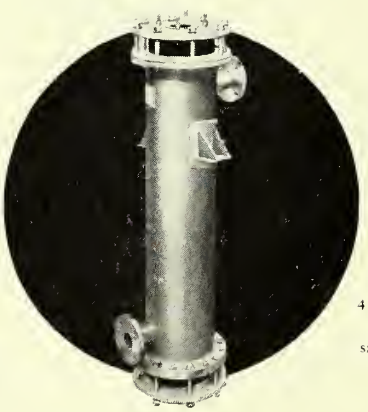
THE PROBLEM OF CORROSIVE VAPOURS

DELANIUM CARBON & GRAPHITE

The condensation of corrosive vapours poses special problems for designers of equipment used in the Chemical and Allied Industries.

THE PD GRAPHITE CARTRIDGE CONDENSER

provides a solution that functions perfectly in the presence of most acid and solvent vapours up to a maximum graphite temperature of 180°C.
Protection for the steel cartridge is provided internally against corrosive service fluids and externally against corrosive atmospheres.



10 models from 4 to 500 sq. ft. H.T.A.
20 sq. ft. cartridge size 4" dia. x 4 ft. long

A MEMBER OF THE POWELL DUFFRYN GROUP

Leaflet C11/59 gives full technical details.

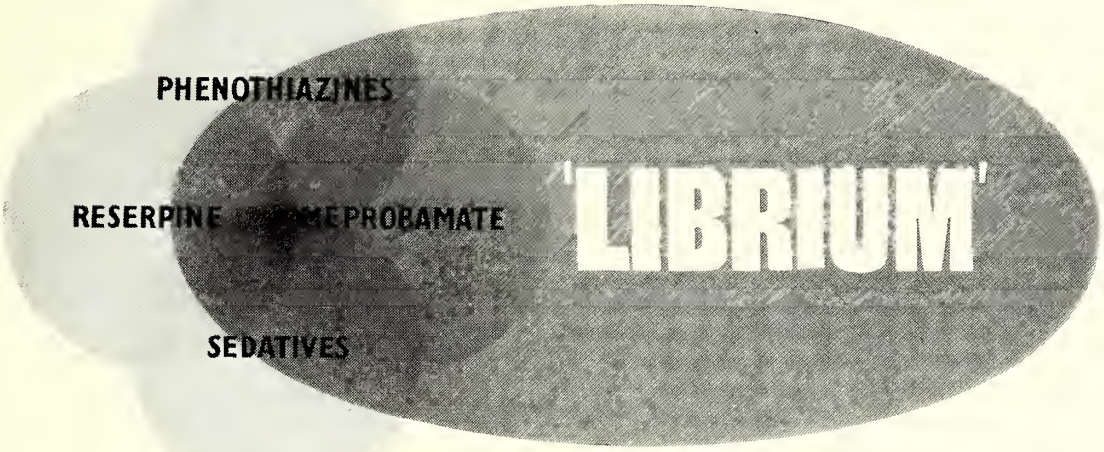
POWELL DUFFRYN CARBON PRODUCTS LIMITED

CHEMICAL ENGINEERING DESIGN, FABRICATION, INSTALLATION AND COMMISSIONING

SPRINGFIELD ROAD, HAYES, MIDDLESEX. TELEPHONE: HAYES 3994

H.P.7528

NEW



'LIBRIUM'

TRADE MARK BRAND

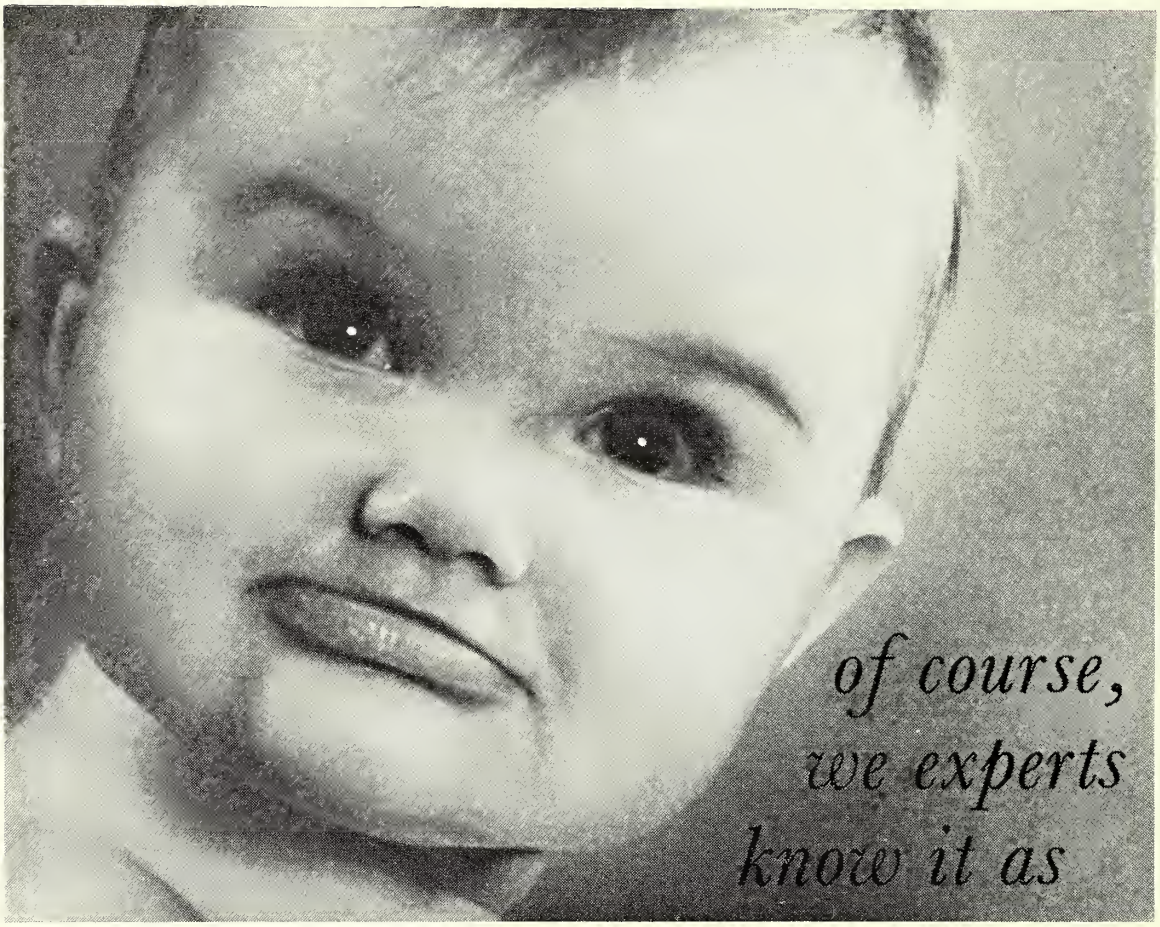
The successor to the tranquillizers

ROCHE

Literature available from

ROCHE PRODUCTS LIMITED, 15 MANCHESTER SQUARE, LONDON, W.1

G



demethylchlortetracycline...

. . . but for doctors who want to prescribe the most active tetracycline so far introduced into medicine, it's simpler to write LEDERMYCIN.

LEDERMYCIN demethylchlortetracycline surpasses other tetracyclines in so many ways—lower dosage, greater stability, higher therapeutic blood levels, fewer side effects. LEDERMYCIN maintains effective antibacterial action for as long as 48 hours after stopping dosage—giving added protection for the patient. These are virtues proved in clinical trials and supported by continually increasing prescription in both hospital and general practice.

Ledermycin†

DEMETHYLCHLORTETRACYCLINE

† TRADEMARK

PRESENTATION

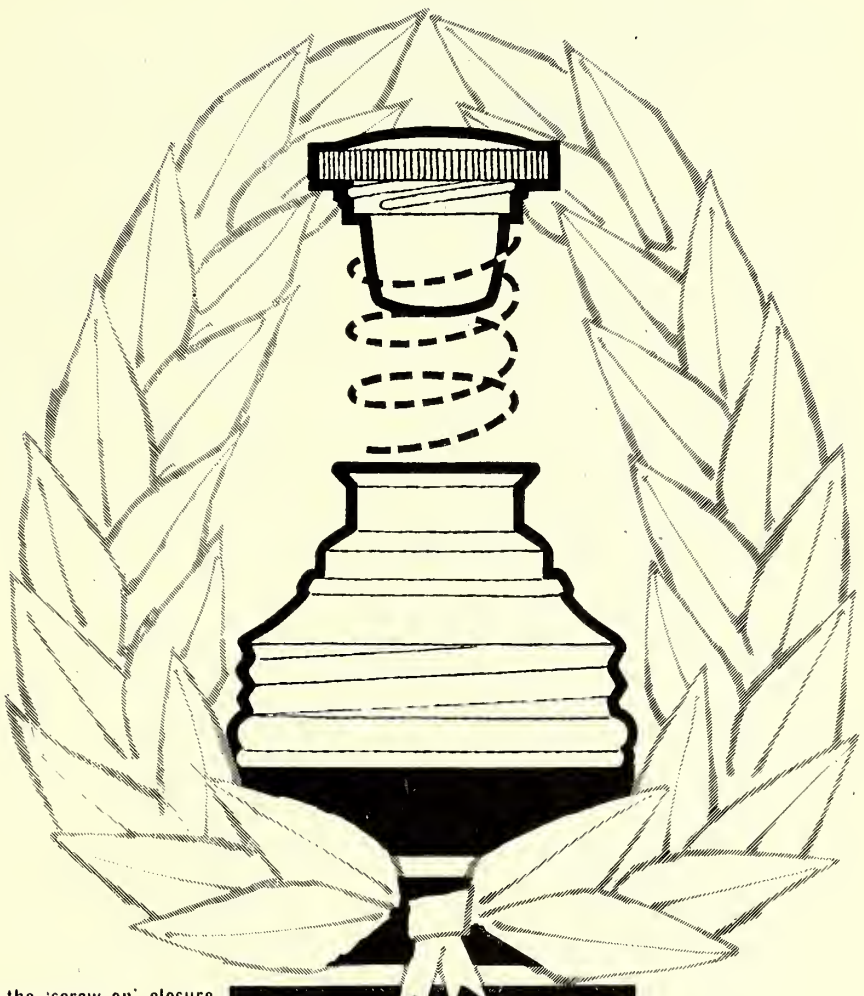
Dry-filled two-tone capsules of 150 mg. in bottles of 16, 100 and 1,000 capsules.

CYANAMID

Lederle

LEDERLE LABORATORIES
a division of
CYANAMID OF GREAT BRITAIN LTD. London W.C.2

REGD
VACCO FLASK



1ST for efficiency — first with the 'screw-on' closure

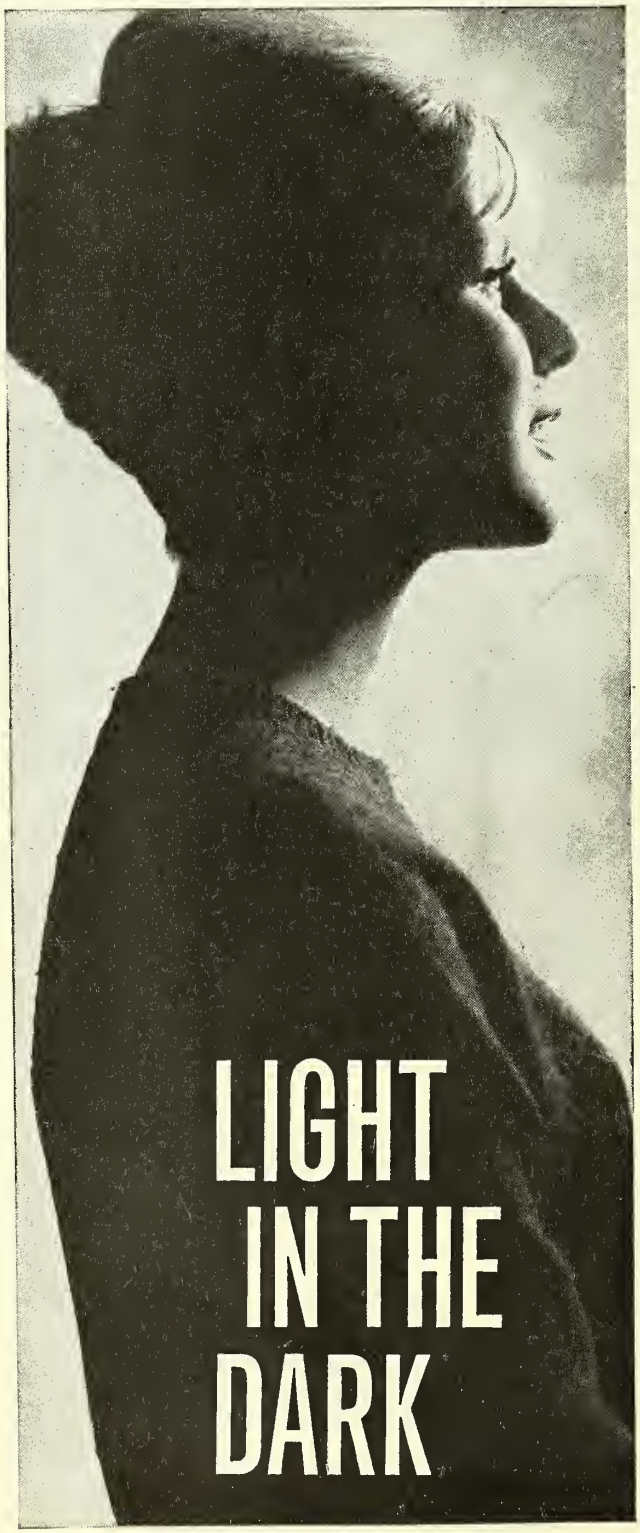
1ST for hygiene — closure designed for easy cleaning

1ST for value — sturdy, reliable, uniform quality

1ST for sales appeal — smartest flask on the market

VACCO LTD., Grosvenor Gardens House, London, S.W.1.

4. SELLING IN THE CINEMA



"the cinema, reacting powerfully to new challenges, will enjoy its rightful place again as the supreme form of entertainment"
(DAILY EXPRESS, JULY 27TH 1959)

THOUGH cinema attendances are not what they were, the cinema still attracts many millions of people weekly and it is still the young people's *first* choice.
In the cinema the wise advertiser finds a concentrated market of nearly 6½ million young men and women between the ages of 15 and 25.
This represents the free-est spending section of the population; millions of wage packets that are double what they were in 1938; millions of very susceptible young hearts on whom sound combined with larger-than-life colour and movement makes a far greater impact than print or television.

Concentration & Domination

To this captive audience that *wants* to spend its money on clothes, cosmetics, cabbages and kindred things, a national or local campaign can be directed . . . and without this audience no campaign is complete.
Pearl & Dean, who have the rights to show commercials in nearly half of the country's 3,400 cinemas, will show you how simple and economical it is to sell your goods in the cinema. For those who are in the dark, Pearl & Dean will light the way that sells.

Sell in the cinema through

Pearl & Dean

33 DOVER ST., LONDON, W.1. MAYFAIR 7494

Recommend Brown-Glo
to your customers who are going grey



-it will be a big profit earner for you!

BROWN-GLO is bringing about a revolution in the hair colouring field because it's the first absolutely harmless and semi-permanent way of bringing back natural colour to greying hair.

Women *love* BROWN-GLO because there's nothing drastic about it, because if no further application is made the effects gradually fade with normal shampooing and the hair resumes its natural appearance.

Powerful national advertising is reaching the thirteen million women over 30 in this country, telling them these facts about BROWN-GLO. Catch their eye with the attractive packs and full colour showcards and you'll gain new —and continuing—business.

Trade price 31/- per doz. plus 50% tax
Retails at 5/2 per tube

Brown-Glo is available in six natural shades

DARK BROWN
DARK WARM BROWN
MID BROWN
MID WARM BROWN
LIGHT BROWN
LIGHT GOLDEN BROWN

•

Recommend the shade nearest to your customer's own natural hair colour

Brown-Glo

HARMLESS SEMI-PERMANENT COLOURING

(Sister product of Color-Glo)

Colours Greying Hair to a natural shade of Brown

A creation of L'OREAL · PARIS

Manufactured and distributed by: **GOLDEN LIMITED,** 7 Grosvenor Street, London W.1. Hyde Park 1671

Republic of Ireland enquiries to: Lilmar Pharmaceuticals Limited, Santry, Dublin



PRIDE
hair beauty PREPARATIONS sell on sight!

Spraying HAIR Lacquer

Retails at 3/6



The finest of hair lacquers with a delightful perfume available in the new Super Spray 2½ oz. polythene bottle (various colours) in attractive individually packed cartons, and boxed in 1 doz. units in eye-catching display outers. Refill sachets also available packed in 2 doz. outers retail at 2/3.

Egg and Lemon

CREAM SHAMPOO Retails at 3/9



24 shampoos in plastic injector dispenser—Hair and scalp always kept at its best with this high-foaming soapless cream shampoo made from the natural benefits of shell eggs and juice of fresh lemons. Trial—3 shampoos, tubes 9d.; 3 individual shampoos linked together 10½d. all packed in well-designed display outers.

Scalp Milk

Retails at 3/3



An alleviating scalp lotion for use after shampooing and before setting. Allays scurf irritation; quick drying action holds the hair, removes tangles, leaves hair free from all deposits and with a beautiful lustre.

OTHER PRIDE PREPARATIONS

Pride Brilliant Glitters—six colours, Retails at 2/3d.
Pride Colour Streaks—six colours, Retails at 3/3d.
Pride Spraying Brilliantine—2 oz. self-spray polythene bottle, Retails at 3/6d.
Pride Beer Shampoo, Retails at 7d.
Pride Champagne Shampoo, Retails at 7d.
Pride Medicated, Retails at 7d.
Bubble Bath, Retails at 7½d.

PRIDE PRODUCTS SELL ON SIGHT!
These Fast-Selling lines are being advertised continuously in National magazines.

From your usual wholesaler or direct—

B. N. FURMAN (PRODUCTIONS) LTD.
133 FONTHILL ROAD, LONDON N. 4.

ANALGESICS

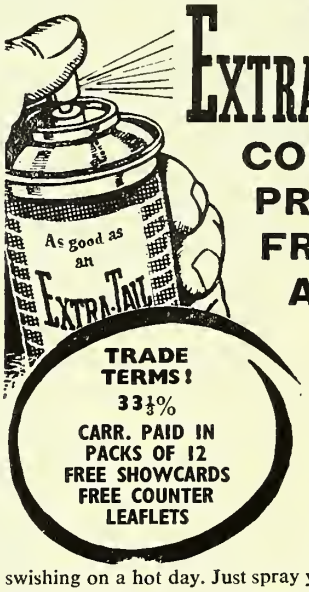
For many years we have been engaged in this field of manufacture with the result that we now offer the following, all of which, in their separate ways play an increasing and important part in the alleviation of suffering

ASPIRIN B.P.
PARACETAMOL PURE
SALICYLAMIDE PURE

The Symbol of GRAESSER GS SALICYLATES Quality and Service

We would welcome the opportunity of quoting our keenest prices and submitting samples.

GRAESSER SALICYLATES LIMITED
SANDYCROFT, NR. CHESTER
Telephone: HAWARDEN 2125 Telegrams "QUALITY" CHESTER



EXTRA-TAIL *for HORSE or PONY!*

TRADE TERMS!
33⅓%
CARR. PAID IN PACKS OF 12
FREE SHOWCARDS
FREE COUNTER LEAFLETS

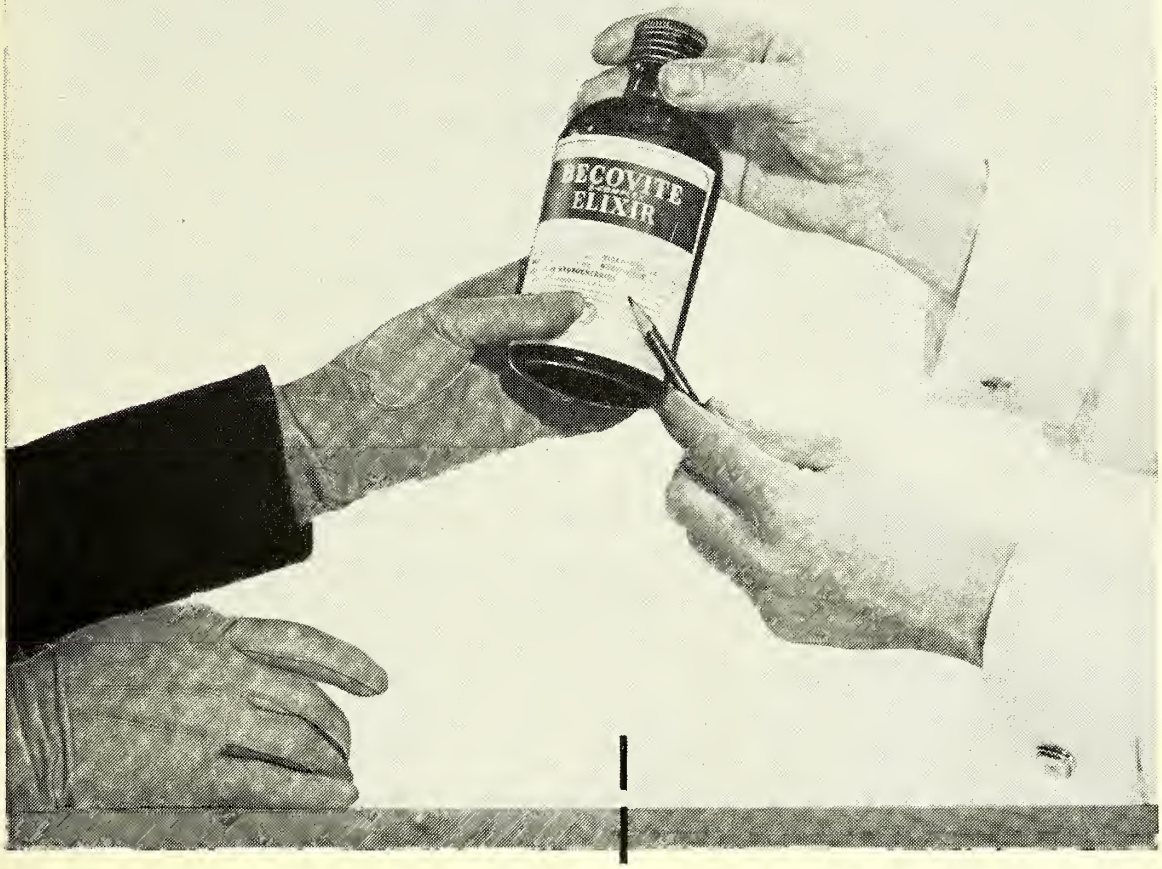
COMPLETE PROTECTION FROM FLIES AND OTHER INSECTS!

At last, here is the perfect product for all who love their horses and have their well-being at heart. In the easy-to-apply aerosol pack, Extra-Tail is the complete answer to the sad sight of continuous tail-swishing on a hot day. Just spray your animals' heads and backs for instant protection from flies and other insects—use it in the house, stables and byres too! This is the latest of the Kalium range of products and is one which we believe will be an immediate winner considering the likelihood of another hot Summer and the forecast that we are going to have trouble from wasps this year. Stable size 12 oz.—**11/6**. Pony size 6 oz.—**6/6**. Available from Saddlers, Riding Schools and Veterinary Chemists.

For full details please write to:—

KALIUM PRODUCTS (REDDITCH) LTD.
4 HILLS YARD, REDDITCH, WORCESTERSHIRE

Becovite Elixir speeds Recovery after illness



Becovite Elixir is valuable to your customer...

because, containing a high concentration of the vitamin B complex, it promotes speedy recovery after illness. It is especially useful in stimulating appetite and promoting a sense of well-being after such illnesses as influenza and pneumonia. It also has a very pleasant flavour.

Becovite Elixir is valuable to you...

because it is such an excellent tonic, that every bottle you sell ensures you a grateful customer.

Packs and prices	RETAIL	N.H.S.
6 fl. oz.	7/1½	4/9
40 fl. oz.	39/-	26/-

FORMULA:
Each fluid ounce contains:

Aneurine Hydrochloride B.P.	20 m.g.
Riboflavine B.P.	10 m.g.
Pyridoxine B.P.C.	5 m.g.
Nicotinamide B.P.	50 m.g.
Strychnine hydrochloride B.P.	1/25th gr. (2.4 m.g.)

Becovite Elixir

VITAMINS FROM VITAMINS LIMITED
UPPER MALL, LONDON, W.6



Indispensable in your business

FALCONCRAFT PRICE EDGING

SHELF EDGE TICKET SYSTEMS

Hygienic glazed plastic Tickets for Metal, Plastic or Wood Beading

also **FASCIA LETTERING** Distinctive Permanent • Easy-to-clean

Numerous standard designs or to customer's own specifications

and **COMMODITY & SERVICE SIGNS ("COSMETICS," "DRUGS," "PHOTOGRAPHIC" etc).** Engraved or applied on perspex background

FALCONCRAFT LTD. Dept I. 91 HAINAULT ROAD • ROMFORD • ESSEX *Tel:* Romford 61911-2

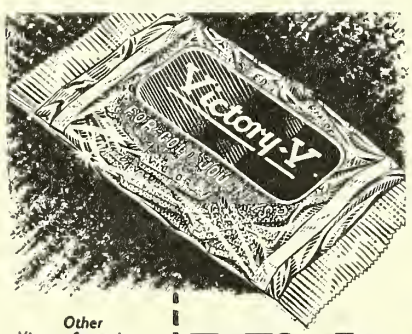
Chiswick 1441 **DALES PHARMACEUTICALS LTD.** Steeton 3222

POWER RD., CHISWICK, W.4. • **STEETON, KEIGHLEY, YORKS**

INTRODUCE

"TYORDAC"

The Chewing Gum Antibiotic Pastille containing Tyrothricin 0·5 mgm.



Good all the year round

Other Victory favourites :
VICTORY JELLY BABIES
VICTORY DEWDROPS
VICTORY FRUIT PASTILLES

VictoryV LOZENGES

VICTORY FACTORIES, NELSON, LANCS.

OVER 1'9D PROFIT IN THE TILL !



KEARSLEYS WIDOW WELCH'S PILLS

Over 1/9 BOX PROFIT by ordering 1 dozen 6/3 size. Bonus given on every dozen (13). It pays to push this size.

C. & G. KEARSLEY LTD.
71 DARTMOUTH ROAD, LONDON, S.E.23

1 WS

ITONA SUGAR CANE MOLASSES

packed in glass jars for convenience and better protection.

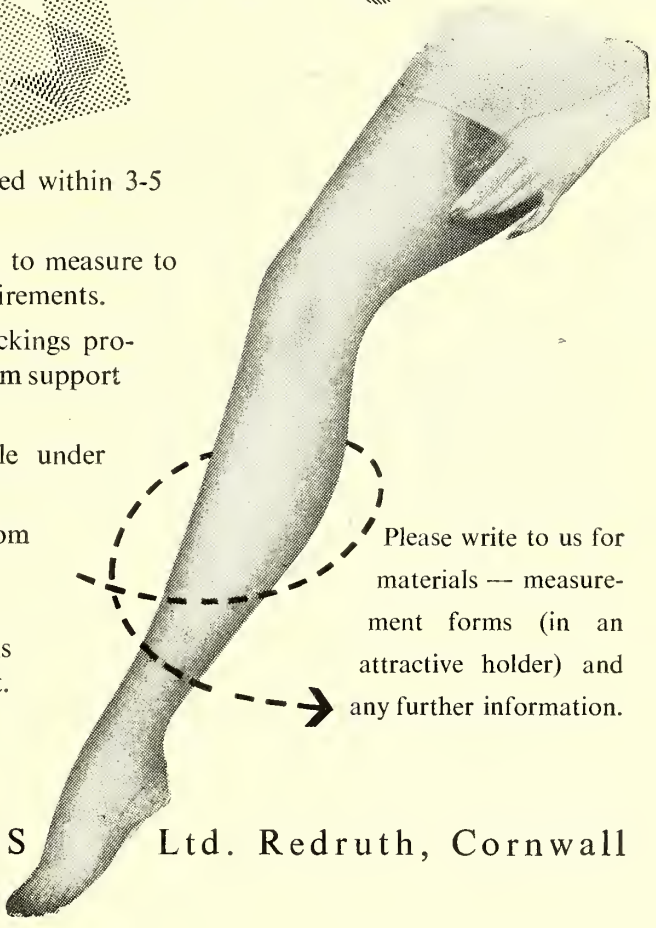
Available in various sizes.

SELLING AGENTS

JEFFREYS, MILLER & CO. LTD.

LEYLAND MILLS WIGAN

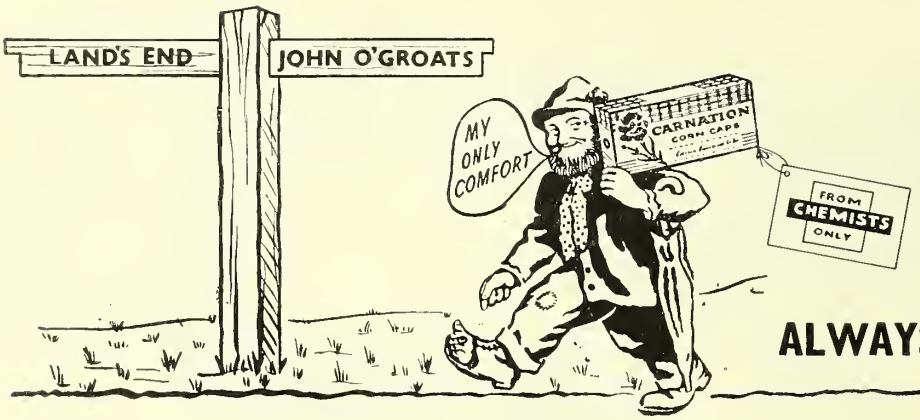
There is even more in Lastonet than meets the eye!



* Lastonet Stockings are despatched within 3-5 days on receipt of your order.
* All Lastonet Stockings are made to measure to your customer's individual requirements.
* Lastonet (made to measure) stockings provide your customers with maximum support at all times.
* Lastonet Stockings are available under the N.H.S.
* Lastonet Stockings are made from the finest elastic net and are guaranteed for six months.
* When a better surgical stocking is made—LASTONET will make it.

Please write to us for materials — measurement forms (in an attractive holder) and any further information.

Lastonet REGD. PRODUCTS Ltd. Redruth, Cornwall



ALWAYS A WINNER!

Throughout Great Britain, from John O'Groats to Land's End, there will again be regular easy sales of CARNATION CORN CAPS—the most popular corn remover. National Advertising and recommendation keep these selling readily. All you have to do is KEEP CARNATIONS ON YOUR COUNTER—THEY'RE A TOP-LINE BEST SELLER.

Retail: 1/3 Pkt. (inc. Tax) Trade: 8/3 Doz. + 2/1 Tax (Generous bonus on quantities)

ALSO RECOMMENDED: CARNATION CALLOUS CAPS—8/3 + 2/1 Tax

A PRODUCT OF *Cuxson, Gerrard & Co. Ltd.* OLDBURY, BIRMINGHAM

Telephone BROadwell 1355 (5 lines)

SALES ARE INCREASING

increase your sales

of these popular

NUCTA lines

Advertised in:-
WOMAN'S REALM
WOMAN'S OWN
MODERN WOMAN
WOMAN & BEAUTY

NUCTA
EGG & LEMON SHAMPOO
IN THE HANDY PLASTIC TUB 1/-
(TRADE PRICE 6/8 DOZ. PLUS TAX
IN THE FAMILIAR 2 OZ. JAR AT 2/7
(TRADE PRICE 17/6 DOZ. PLUS TAX)

NUCTA
HAIR STYLING LOTION
FOR MORE LASTING SETS
4/6 PER BOTTLE (26/- DOZ. PLUS TAX

SOLE MANUFACTURERS

STEWART, GOODALL & DUNLOP LTD.
121a PRINCES STREET,
EDINBURGH



MELSEDIN

for natural refreshing sleep

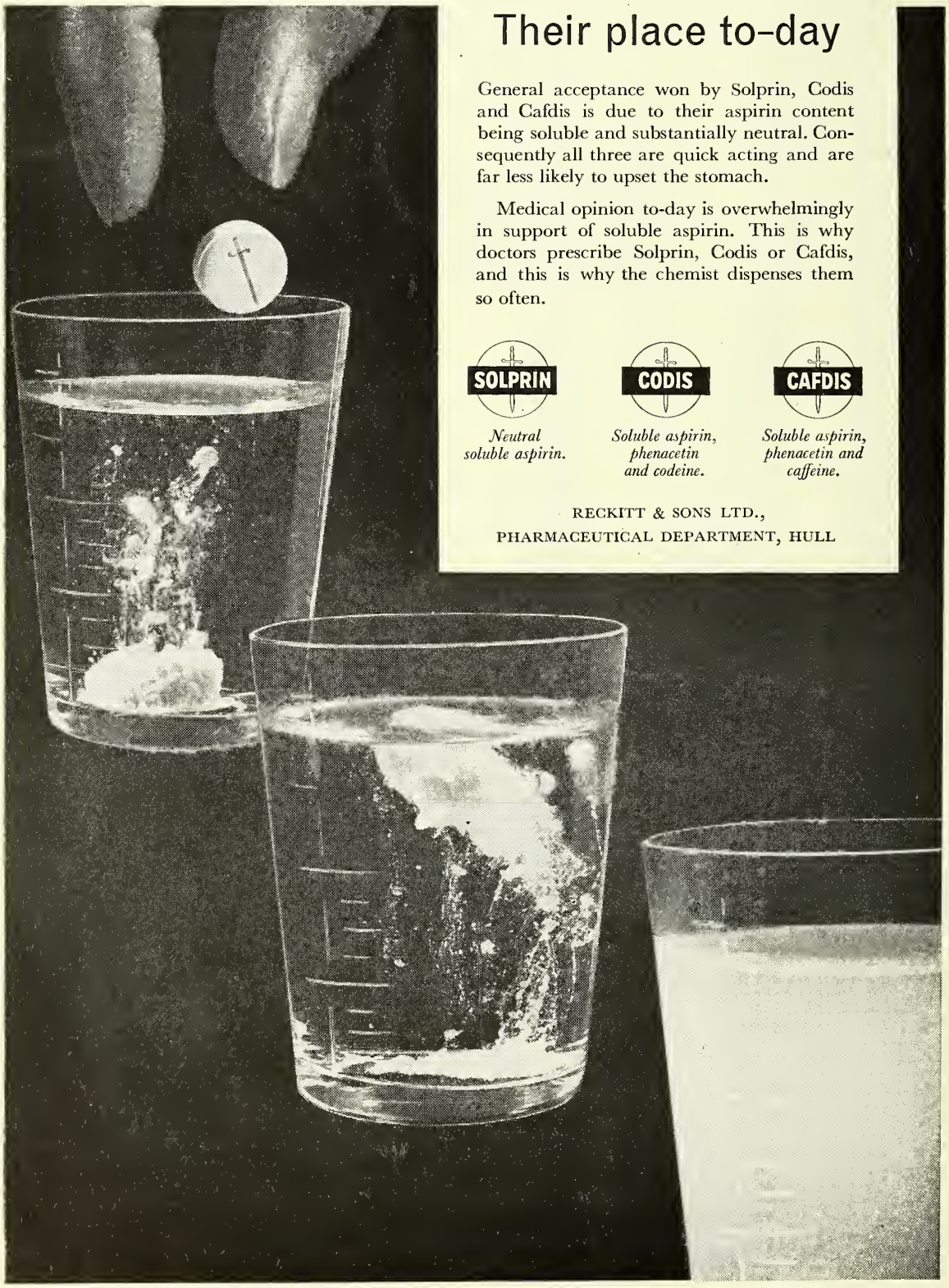
without Barbiturates

Melsedin (methaqualone hydrochloride) offers a new and safe alternative to barbiturates whenever a hypnotic is indicated.

Melsedin is of particular value in the treatment of insomnia.

Available from your usual wholesaler or from Wholesale Division of
BOOTS PURE DRUG COMPANY LIMITED, STATION ST., NOTTINGHAM
Telephone: Nottingham 56111 or FLEET ST., E.C.4. Telephone: FLEet St. 0111.

Solprin·Codis·Cafdis



Their place to-day

General acceptance won by Solprin, Codis and Cafdis is due to their aspirin content being soluble and substantially neutral. Consequently all three are quick acting and are far less likely to upset the stomach.

Medical opinion to-day is overwhelmingly in support of soluble aspirin. This is why doctors prescribe Solprin, Codis or Cafdis, and this is why the chemist dispenses them so often.

SOLPRIN
Neutral soluble aspirin.

CODIS
Soluble aspirin, phenacetin and codeine.

CAFDIS
Soluble aspirin, phenacetin and caffeine.

RECKITT & SONS LTD.,
PHARMACEUTICAL DEPARTMENT, HULL



Precision perfect

THE NEW Agfa*

SUPER SILETTE

Be *super-sure*. Sell Agfa's newest 35 mm wonder camera — the advanced-design new Super Silette — the precision-perfect partner for colour and black-and-white photography.

Combined coupled rangefinder and Brightline viewfinder

Built-in single-eyepiece combined range-and-viewfinder for simple, speedy and practical operation. Brightline viewfinder indicates full negative area by means of superimposed luminous frame. Parallax indicator lines. Rangefinder is coupled to lens to ensure needle-sharp focusing always.

f2.8/45 mm Agfa Color-Apotar coated lens.

New 10-speed Prontor SVS shutter. 1 sec. to 1/500th. Fully-synchronised. Delayed action.

Leverwind transport. Internal light baffle. Film counter indicating number of exposures left. Accessory shoe.

£31.11.6

Leather Ever-ready case £3.14.4.

Every Agfa Lens is Scientifically Tested

*Registered Trade Mark of the Manufacturers, Agfa A.G., Leverkusen/Western Germany

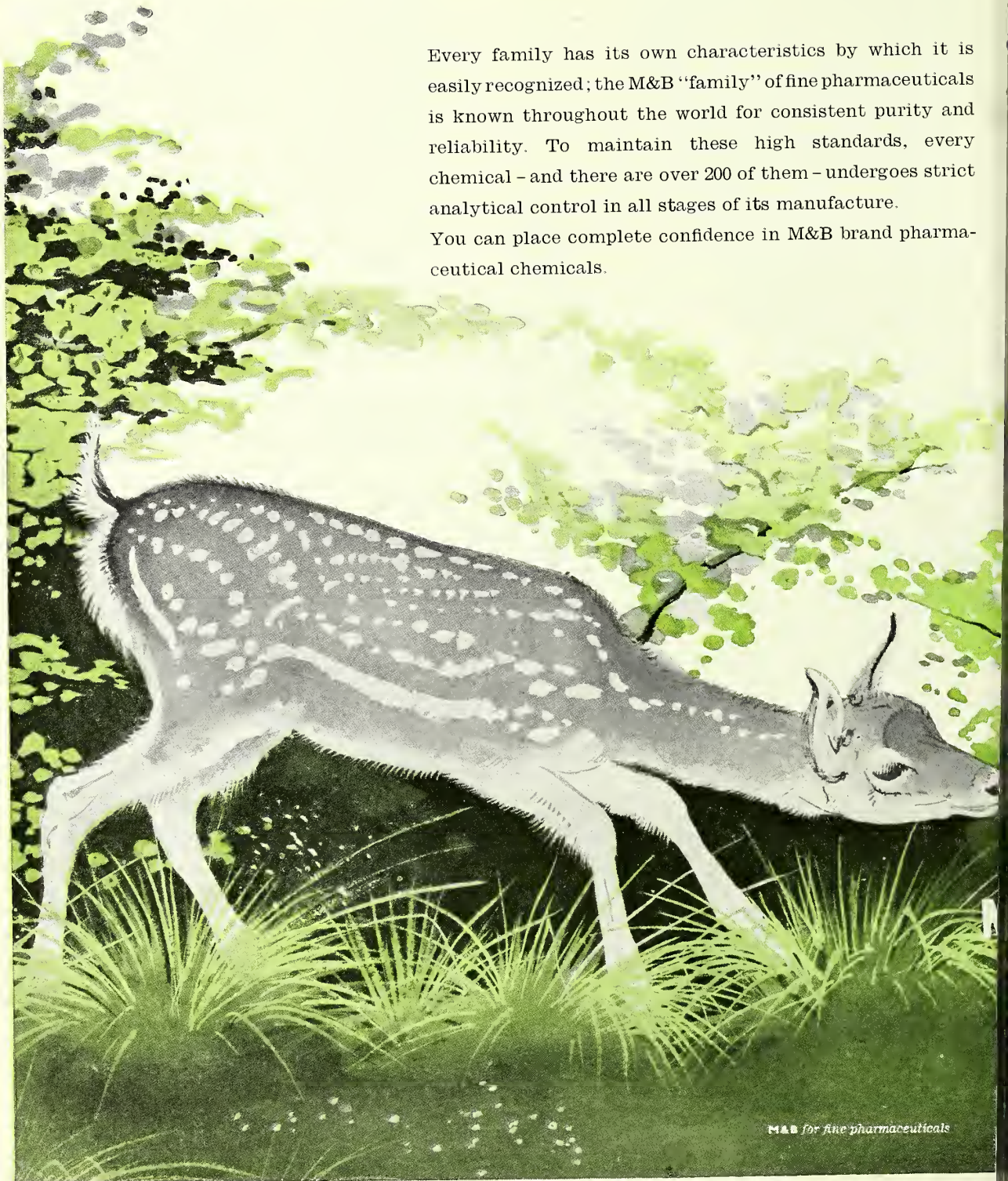
AGFA LIMITED · 27 REGENT STREET · LONDON SW1 · REGent 8581/4

PHA 1611/120

Family likeness

Every family has its own characteristics by which it is easily recognized; the M&B "family" of fine pharmaceuticals is known throughout the world for consistent purity and reliability. To maintain these high standards, every chemical – and there are over 200 of them – undergoes strict analytical control in all stages of its manufacture.

You can place complete confidence in M&B brand pharmaceutical chemicals.




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Further information is available on request
Manufactured by MAY & BAKER LTD · DAGENHAM · Tel: DOMinion 3060 · Exts: 317, 318

What an idea! What a success! What a turnover!

No-Belt Protection means non-stop sales!

★ The success story of Cosette No-Belt Protection is the triumph of comfort over convention.

★ For years women resigned themselves to the inconvenience of belts, hooks and pins until Cosette gave them the now famous Santy Panty Briefs and No-Belt Protection rapidly caught on.

★ Today half a million women enjoy the comfort of Cosette, and more and more are daily realising what it can mean to them.



WHAT IT CAN MEAN TO YOU, IS BUSINESS over and over again!
ORDER NOW! From your usual wholesaler or direct from:
COSETTE Ltd., 45 Beauchamp Place, London, S.W.3

The shaving brush with the TWO YEAR guarantee....

We cordially invite you, when in London, to visit our showrooms at :—
92 Regent Street, London, W.1
(one minute from Piccadilly Circus)
and see our range of 250 Pure Bristle and Pure Badger Shaving Brushes to suit all markets



VULFIX
SHAVING BRUSHES
PURE BADGER AND PURE BRISTLE

Please ask your wholesaler for particulars of our Showstand and Bonus Parcel offers.

PROGRESS SHAVING BRUSH (VULFIX) LTD
92 Regent Street, London, W.1

Do not disappoint your customers
—*stock and display*

Askit

Powders and tablets for the safe and speedy relief of headaches, colds, chills, rheumatic and nerve pains.

EX ALL LEADING WHOLESALE HOUSES



Jayskin

two-way stretch

SURGICAL ELASTIC HOSIERY

To N.H.S. Specification

ALSO IN NYLON

Attractively Boxed

SELF MEASUREMENT FORMS

"MADE TO MEASURE"
hosiery, usually despatched same day as receipt of order.

Invisible under the stocking

WOOD, BASTOW (ELASTICS) LTD

Dove Green, Selston, Notts Telephone: Pinxton 474/5/6
and at Victoria Road, Pinxton, Derbyshire Telephone: Pinxton 508

You cannot do better than specify **COCKER**

P.C.M.X. and D.C.M.X.

For many years we have been large-scale manufacturers of these widely-used intermediates for which we should be pleased to receive your enquiries and to submit samples at your request.

In addition we should like to draw your attention to the undermentioned selection from our production of fine chemicals.

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Terpineol B.P. and Perfumery
Chlorxylenol fractions
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M.B.T.S.
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The finest of the fine from :

COCKER CHEMICAL CO. LTD. (Dept. CD.)

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Telephone : Accrington 3621-3

We are actual manufacturers
and can offer prompt delivery of and keenest prices for :—

SODIUM METABISULPHITE
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(CRYSTALS and ANHYDROUS)

★ B.P. PRECIPITATED SULPHUR ●
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We invite your enquiries. Samples and prices gladly sent on request. Lists of Technical Products on application.

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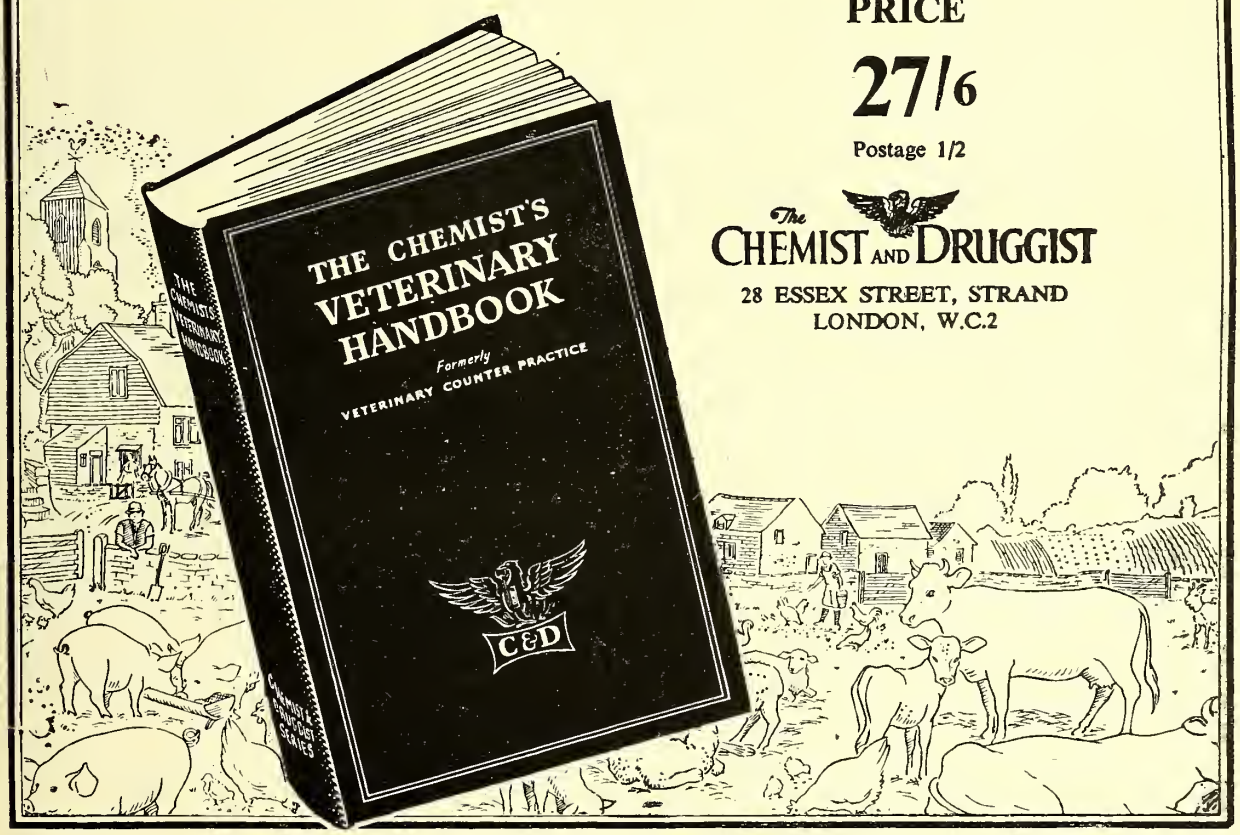
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The changes that have transformed veterinary medicine, as they have transformed human medicine, are all dealt with in this expertly written book. Its information on animal diseases is up-to-date and adequate for all the purposes of the pharmacist, enabling him to answer the inquiries and meet the requirements of members of the veterinary profession, to dispense their prescriptions, and to handle with knowledge the goods that farmers, poultry keepers, pet owners and animal lovers are accustomed to buy from him.



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DENBIGHSHIRE. Drug Store comprising shop and good living accommodation. Corner premises centre of village. Electric light, main water and sewerage. Present business established over 60 years. Present proprietor retiring after 35 years. Splendid opportunity for M.P.S. Accountant's figures available. Substantial annual turnover. Stock and fixtures at valuation. Freehold and goodwill (including Registered Trade Mark) for sale at reasonable price. For further particulars apply Longueville & Co., Solicitors, 3 Upper Brook Street, Oswestry, Shropshire. C 3035

APPOINTMENTS

BLACK NOTLEY HOSPITAL, BRAINTREE, ESSEX
Locum Pharmacist

required for the period 3rd to 23rd August, 1960. Resident or non-resident. Applications to the Hospital Secretary. C 5556

BUCKLAND HOSPITAL, UNION ROAD, DOVER
Senior Pharmacist

Applications are invited for the appointment of Senior Pharmacist at the Dover Group of Hospitals.

Salary £770 a year rising by one annual increment of £30 to £800 a year by six annual increments to a maximum of £1,010 a year.

Applications stating age, qualifications and experience, together with the names and addresses of two referees, should be made to the Hospital Secretary by not later than 14 days after the appearance of this advertisement. C 5624

BLACK NOTLEY HOSPITAL, BRAINTREE, ESSEX
Assistant-in-Dispensing

(Locum) required immediately. Resident or non-resident. Possibility of permanency at a later date. National Health Service Salary Scale and Conditions.

Applications to Hospital Secretary from whom further details can be obtained. C 5622

CENTRAL MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL, PARK ROYAL, LONDON, N.W.10
Senior Pharmacist

Applications are invited for the post of Senior Pharmacist Category V. Salary on the Whitley Council Scale plus London Weighting and higher qualification allowance where applicable. Applications stating age, qualifications and details of experience, together with names of two referees to be sent to the Medical Director, as soon as possible. C 5612

CENTRAL GROUP HOSPITAL MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE
Locum Pharmacists

Salary 18 guineas a week. Vacancies:—
11th to 16th July 1960.
12th to 24th Sept. 1960.

Apply to Chief Pharmacist, Bethnal Green Hospital, Cambridge Heath Road, London, E.2. C 523

CENTRAL MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL, PARK ROYAL, LONDON, N.W.10
Locum Pharmacist

required, 18 gns. per week. Applications stating qualifications and experience with names of two referees to be sent to the Medical Director, as soon as possible. C 5613

DORSET COUNTY HOSPITAL, DORCHESTER
Pharmacist

required. Whitley Council salary scale and conditions of service: £690 to £920 per annum.

Applications stating age, qualifications and experience, and names of two referees, to Group Secretary, West Dorset H.M.C., Damers Road, Dorchester, Dorset, immediately. C 5627

LONDON HOSPITAL, WHITECHAPEL, E.1
Pharmacist

required—Salary £690—£920 according to previous experience and service. Applications to House Governor. C 522

HILL END HOSPITAL, ST. ALBANS, HERTS
Dispensing Assistant

required at above Hospital 20 miles from London on frequent Green Line coach service. Commencing salary according to age and experience rising to a maximum of £535 per annum plus £50 per annum for possession of the Apothecaries' Hall Certificate. Apply with details of experience, naming two referees, to the Hospital Secretary. C 541

HOSPITALS FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST
Senior Pharmacist

Applications are invited for the post of Senior Pharmacist at THE LONDON CHEST HOSPITAL. Salary in accordance with Whitley Council scales. Applications, stating age, qualifications and experience, accompanied by two testimonials, to the House Governor, London Chest Hospital, E.2. C 5625

KING EDWARD VII HOSPITAL, WINDSOR
Pharmacist

required. Commencing salary £690-£815 p.a. according to experience. Late clinics up to six hours per week at 12s. 6d. per hour. Newly qualified Pharmacist welcomed. Applications with two referees to Secretary. C 5594

METROPOLITAN HOSPITAL, KINGSLAND ROAD, LONDON, E.8
Pharmacist

required for modern department in general acute hospital, Category III. Salary £690—£920 p.a., plus higher qualification allowance and London Weighting. Applications, with details of age, training and experience, to the Hospital Secretary. C 531

METROPOLITAN HOSPITAL, KINGSLAND ROAD, LONDON, E.8
Locum Pharmacist

required. Modern Department. Salary 18 gns. per week. Applications with details of age, training and experience to the Hospital Secretary. C 529

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Professional Valuers to the Pharmaceutical Trade.— Wholesale, Retail and Hospital Stocks. Branches throughout England and Scotland.

Appointments—Continued

NEASDEN HOSPITAL, BRENTFIELD ROAD, N.W.10
Pharmacist (Full-time)

Applications are invited for the above post, basic grade. To commence duties as soon as possible. Applications to Hospital Secretary. C 540

NORTH WIRRAL HOSPITAL MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE, VICTORIA CENTRAL HOSPITAL, LISCARD ROAD, WALLASEY
Senior Pharmacist (full-time)

Post vacant 1st August, 1960.
Salary Scale and Conditions of Service in accordance with Whitley Council.
Applications, with names and addresses of two referees, to Administrative Officer. C 5619

NOTTINGHAM No. 1 HOSPITAL MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE, NEWARK HOSPITAL (70 Beds) and NEWARK HAWTONVILLE HOSPITAL (139 Beds)
Chief Pharmacist (Category II)

Applications are invited for the appointment of Chief Pharmacist (Category II) at the above Hospitals but based at the Newark Hospital. Salary scale £892 rising to £1,200 per annum maximum. Duties to commence forthwith. Applications stating age, qualifications and experience together with copies of two testimonials to be sent to the Group Secretary, General Hospital, Nottingham, as soon as possible. C 5586

QUEEN MARY'S HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN, CARSHALTON, SURREY
Assistant-in-Dispensing

with approved qualifications required for general dispensing at the above hospital.
Salary according to Whitley Council scales, plus London Weighting.
Applications, stating age and experience together with the names and addresses of two referees, to the Group Secretary. C 546

SEAMEN'S HOSPITALS MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE
Pharmacist

required for duties under Chief Pharmacist at Dreadnought Hospital, Greenwich. Salary and conditions of service in accordance with Whitley Council regulations. Applications stating age, qualifications and experience, together with the names and addresses of two referees, to be sent to the Group Secretary, Dreadnought Seamen's Hospital, Greenwich, S.E.10. C 536

SEAMEN'S HOSPITALS MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE
Locum Pharmacist

required at Dreadnought Hospital, S.E.10, from 11th to 16th July, and from 5th September. Apply with particulars of previous experience to House-Governor. C 5631

SHREWSBURY HOSPITAL GROUP
Pharmacist

for duties at the Royal Salop Infirmary, Shrewsbury, and other Group Hospitals. Vacancy for post-graduate apprentice at the Royal Salop Infirmary. Whitley Council scales. Apply in writing to Group Secretary, Copthorne Hospital, Shrewsbury. C 5565

SHREWSBURY HOSPITAL GROUP
Assistant-in-Dispensing

for duties at the Royal Salop Infirmary, Shrewsbury, and other Group Hospitals. Whitley Council scales. Apply in writing to Group Secretary, Copthorne Hospital, Shrewsbury. C 5567

ST. JAMES'S HOSPITAL, PORTSMOUTH
Locum Pharmacist

required, two weeks July, August or September. Salary £18 18s. per week.
Applications to Group Secretary. C 5592

WESTMINSTER HOSPITAL, S.W.1
Locum Pharmacist

required to cover Summer Vacation period. 18 guineas per week. Details from Chief Pharmacist. C 545

SHREWSBURY HOSPITAL GROUP, SHELTON HOSPITAL (MENTAL), SHREWSBURY
Chief Pharmacist

Applications are invited from suitably qualified ladies and gentlemen for the post of Chief Pharmacist, single handed, at the Shelton Mental Hospital. House available.
Salary: £815 x £35 (5) x £40 (3) to £1,110. Conditions of service as prescribed by the Pharmaceutical Council of the Whitley Council. Annual leave 21 days plus all Bank Holidays. The appointment will be subject to the provisions of the National Health Service (Superannuation) Regulations.
Applications, with names and addresses of three referees, should be addressed to the Medical Superintendent, Shelton Hospital, Shrewsbury.

J. P. MALLETT,
Group Secretary.
C 5623

WEST PARK HOSPITAL, EPSOM, SURREY
Assistant-in-Dispensing

(with Apothecaries' Hall Certificate) required in active psychiatric hospital. Salary and conditions of service in accordance with National Health Service Regulations.
Applications with the names of two referees should be sent as soon as possible to the Group Secretary, who will be pleased to provide further information on request. C 539

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LONDON COLLEGE OF PHARMACY AND CHEMISTRY FOR WOMEN

7 Westbourne Park Road, W.2

Established 1892

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SITUATIONS VACANT

RETAIL (HOME)

BEAUTY ADVISER. Revlon require ladies over 23 years of age with beauty and cosmetic selling experience to train as permanent and temporary Beauty Advisers for premier London stores. Please write stating age, experience and salary required, to Miss St. Ledger, Revlon International Corporation, 86 Brook Street, S.W.1. C 5621

EXPERIENCED unqualified assistant required for dispensing and counter work in an old-established family business. Starting salary £10 10s. a week plus rent free large flat with garage and garden, etc. Details to E. C. Ison, Ltd., Chemists, Atherstone, Warwickshire. C 3058

HORNSEY, N.8. Lady dispensing assistant required, also to assist at counter when required. Pleasant working conditions. No Sunday or rota duties. Apply Broad, 93 Tottenham Lane, N.8. ('Phone: Mountview 1647.) C 3063

HERNE HILL. Locum Pharmacist required from July 11 for an indefinite period, full supporting staff. Apply A. Peel, 7 Half Moon Lane, S.E.24 ('Phone: Brixton 3928). C 3055

MANAGER required by private concern to take complete charge of pleasant shop in Headingley district of Leeds. Good house attached. Salary and Commission £950 p.a. Alternatively, sale would be considered, turnover £8,000. Full details to Adgic, Roberts & Co., 26 Park Row, Leeds, 1. C 3050

LONDON, E.C.1

MANAGER required with experience in retail pharmacy. Modern ethical shop with spacious dispensary. Good dispensing business combined with high-class toilet agencies. First-class salary and non-contributory pension and assurance. Flat available if required. Permanent, progressive position. Apply: Superintendent, Kendale Dispensing Chemists, 51 Exmouth Market, E.C.1. TERminus 9494. C 3053

OLDHAM CO-OPERATIVE CHEMISTS, LTD., invite applications for the position of pharmacy branch manager, either sex. Modern accommodation available if necessary. Superannuation. Salary and other emoluments at least £960. Applications giving age, experience, etc., to Oldham Co-operative Chemists, Ltd., King Street, Oldham. C 454

PART-TIME PHARMACISTS

experienced in retail, N.1, N.16, E.C.1, and Ilford Pharmacies. 6—8 p.m., and Sunday mornings required, 10/- per hour, dispensing duties, modern well-equipped dispensaries. Apply: Head Office, Kendale Dispensing Chemists, 51 Exmouth Market, London, E.C.1. TERminus 9494. C 3052

RETAIL (OVERSEAS)

EXPERIENCED sales assistant, woman 25-45 years, needed for cosmetic department in shop for families of H.M. Forces in Germany. Resident post. Free passage and uniform. Four weeks holiday a year. Applications to:—Secretary, Forces Work, Y.M.C.A., 108 Baker Street, London, W.1. C 5626

WHOLESALE

ASSISTANT PRODUCT DEVELOPMENT CHEMIST

Miles Laboratories Limited, Bridgend Industrial Estate, Glamorgan

manufacturers of 'ALKA-SELTZER' and a range of Diagnostic Reagent Products, require a Chemist or Pharmacist for the development of new projects. Applicants should be graduates aged 25 to 30, with experience both of development and analytical control of pharmaceuticals.
The work will be varied and interesting ranging from the improvement of existing processes to the development of completely new products.
The factory is situated in a pleasant country district near to the sea coast. The appointment will carry an attractive salary and a first-class Life Assurance and Superannuation Scheme.
Complete details to the Chief Chemist.

C 5617

Situations Vacant—Continued

A CAREER of absorbing interest with a permanent well-paid position and status in a world-famous organisation. Man or woman required, 21-40, ready to learn foot comfort work and undertake a training course in London. Address applications to Personnel Manager, Scholl Foot Comfort Service, 182-204 St. John Street, London, E.C.1, giving outline of your career to date. Experience unnecessary but genuine interest in this specialised work is essential. High pay during training. C 5632

AYRTON, SAUNDERS & CO., LTD. require a Pharmacist with good experience as Manager of their Tablet Manufacturing Dept. This is a well-equipped expanding department and there is good supporting personnel. Apply in writing giving full details to: Works Director, 34 Hanover St., Liverpool, 1. C 5633

PROCESS DEVELOPMENT CHEMIST required by Wm. R. Warner & Co., Ltd., manufacturers of pharmaceuticals (incorporating Richard Hudnut, Ltd., manufacturers of cosmetics). This is an excellent opportunity for young pharmacist or chemist, aged 25-33, with some experience of development or manufacturing in the pharmaceutical or cosmetic industry. The man appointed will deal with the development of manufacturing processes for new products, the investigation and improvement of present methods and the solving of manufacturing problems. The company, which is expanding, is looking for a keen man with drive and initiative. A salary of £900—£1,000 is offered. Working conditions in a new building are ideal, a five-day week is worked and a non-contributory pension scheme is in operation. Write full details in confidence: Personnel Manager, Wm. R. Warner & Co., Ltd., Eastleigh, Hants. C 5618

REPRESENTATIVE. Weddel Pharmaceuticals have vacancy for a fully experienced medical representative to cover Scotland, calling on doctors, hospitals, retail chemists and generally promoting sale of ethical products. This is a good opening in a progressive and expanding company whose products are well accepted. Residence in Glasgow area an advantage. Salary, expenses, company car or allowance for use of own, pension scheme. Write in strict confidence stating age and details of experience to Staff Manager, 14 West Smithfield, London, E.C.1. C 5620

REPRESENTATIVE. Nationally known manufacturing company have vacancies for experienced representatives in the following areas:— 1. Manchester and the eastern part of Lancashire; 2. South Yorks, North Staffs, Derbys, Notts and Lincolnshire. Remuneration by salary, commission and expenses, car allowance, superannuation. Existing live connection handed over to suitable applicant who must reside in the territory and be a car owner. Experience in calling on Wholesale and Retail Chemists, Hardware Dealers an advantage. Applications in writing to Sales Manager, Box C 5629.

REPRESENTATIVES required by nationally well known toilet company for central and north London territories. Only first-class men nced apply. Good salary, commission and expenses, car owners preferred. Box C 5610.

REPRESENTATIVES. You can now add at least £6 weekly to your income for very little spare-time effort by introducing the world-famous "All-in-One" self-checking business account book, adaptable to all trades (published 40 years). Particulars from Account Books, Ltd., 379 High Road, Chiswick, London. C 3036

SUPERVISOR. Nationally known manufacturing company requires the services of a thoroughly experienced representative to undertake the responsibilities of a Field Supervisor with a small sales force. Qualities required are proved selling ability with the ability to teach, train and co-ordinate the activities of representatives. Some experience in Sales Administration would be an advantage. Remuneration is by salary and expenses. A car allowance is made and this staff position is superannuated. Knowledge of both Wholesale and Retail Chemist, Hardware, Fancy Goods and Department Store trade an advantage. Applications in writing giving details of past experience to Managing Director, Box C 5630.

TABLET GRANULATOR, experienced required. Good wages and conditions. Holiday honoured. No Saturdays. Write, call or phone Mark Morris, Pharmacal Supplies, Ltd., Green Lane, Hounslow. Phone: Hounslow 8615. C 543

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Selling to Doctors

Genatosan Limited in the Fison Group of Companies wish to recruit young men of calibre for career appointments in their Sales Division.

Applications are invited from men between the ages of 25 and 40 who are interested in the welfare of people and preferably with a basic qualification in, or understanding of, any one of the following: Pharmacy, chemistry, biochemistry, physiotherapy, medical auxiliary or veterinary work. High personal qualities in appearance, self-confidence, intelligence and the will to succeed are the prime considerations.

A comprehensive training will be given over a period of several weeks in the Group's products and business methods, after which candidates will be given responsibility, under guidance, for the development of sales to doctors and chemists in the following areas:—

LONDON BIRMINGHAM LANCASHIRE SCOTLAND

Salary in the scale £750 to £1,300 per annum according to age and experience, plus car, commission, bonuses, expenses and generous pension scheme benefits.

The appointments to be filled represent first class opportunities to join a progressive and go-ahead Group which rates as one of the finest employers in British Industry today. Please write fully and in confidence, stating area preference, quoting reference CDR/61 to:—

MARKET PENETRATION LIMITED

Management Consultants, 56 Coleman Street, London, E.C.2

C 3060

WHOLESALE (OVERSEAS)

PHARMACIST REQUIRED FOR GHANA, initially as an assistant branch manager to join a wholesaling and agency business dealing in a wide range of pharmaceutical products, etc. The organisation is a rapidly expanding one and there are excellent prospects of promotion for a man who, besides the necessary professional knowledge, possesses initiative and drive, and displays management ability early on in his career with the company, preferred age 25-33 years. Commencing salary dependent upon experience and suitability but not less than £1,400 per annum for a newly qualified man. In addition there are generous family allowances paid, plus an initial outfit allowance of £100. The company provides free, fully furnished accommodation in Africa for the employee and his family, and there is a good pension scheme in existence. Those interested in this appointment should write immediately giving full personal details to Box C 5628. Interview London.

SPECIAL REPRESENTATION

MEDICAL speciality representatives whose incomes are restricted should apply to: Colin Myers, 10 Haymarket, London, S.W.1. Tel.: TRA. 7811. Salary plus commission. Earnings potential £4,000 and above. Pension scheme. Intensive training. Married men with college or university background and business experience, resident Greater London. C 3044

AGENTS WANTED

AGENT required by toilet roll manufacturers for London and Home Counties with connection with large retailers, etc. Good terms offered to right man, Box C 3061.

AGENTS/REPRESENTATIVES with established connections among retail chemists, stores, co-operative societies, etc., required some areas to carry manufacturer's very competitive toilet preparations on commission basis. Apply "Margo's" Products, Hemp Row, London, S.E.17 (Rodney 7461). C 3057

FIRST-CLASS AGENTS required for the following areas: West and South-west England, Wales, Midlands, North-east England, Essex, Kent and Sussex by progressive cosmetic company with fast-selling popular lines on the national market. Good retail connection an advantage. Generous commission on both retail and wholesale trading. Reply immediately with full details. Box C 5609.

MANUFACTURERS of plastic baby pants, bibs, cot sheets, toilet bags, etc., require Agents all areas of Gt. Britain. Excellent additional line. A. & H. Heyman, 27 Grange Road, Darlington. C 3056

SITUATIONS WANTED

WHOLESALE

FOREMAN tablet maker desires post with London firm. Excellent experience granulating machines, and all kinds of tablets. Box C 3062.

PHARMACIST (American qualification), seeks situation Medical Representative, or similar position, settling London September. Interviews July 9-16. At present top medical representative New York. Sternberg, The Gate House, Ellerton Road, Wimbledon, S.W.20. C 3051

WELL-KNOWN SALESMAN (1959 sales £60,000) with 15 years' experience and large connection Yorkshire area, seeks to represent nationally known company. Commission or salary. Own car. Box C 3021.

The Government of Northern Nigeria

requires two ASSISTANT GOVERNMENT CHEMISTS on contract for two tours each of 15-24 months.

QUALIFICATIONS:

1st or 2nd Class Honours Degree in Chemistry, and/or Associate Membership of the Royal Institute of Chemistry under arrangements in force up to 1st July, 1956, or Graduate Membership of the Royal Institute of Chemistry under the arrangements brought into force on 1st July, 1956, with preferably a minimum of 2 years post-graduate experience. Experience in analysis of drugs, foodstuffs and water desirable.

DUTIES:

General chemical analysis including analysis of food, drugs, water and court exhibits. Bacteriological analysis of water and tinned foodstuffs. To tour occasionally in the Northern Region with a mobile laboratory in connection with the investigation of water supplies, and inspection of existing supplies.

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(1) Salary—on an incremental scale, gross minimum £972, maximum £2,046, starting point according to amount of experience.
(2) Children's Allowance—£120 per one child, £216 for two, £288 for three children eligible.
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(5) First-class passages for officer and wife on appointment and on leave, and assistance towards children's passages.

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Generous home leave on full pay.

Applicants should write to: The Recruitment Secretary (Overseas) Northern Region Recruiting Agency,

NIGERIA HOUSE · 9 NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE · LONDON, W.C.2

C 3043

ROCHE

THE CHANCE OF A STEADY CAREER

Opportunities are offered to outstanding young men with drive and initiative wishing to start as medical representatives. A pharmaceutical qualification/experience or equivalent academic attainment essential. A vacancy occurs in:

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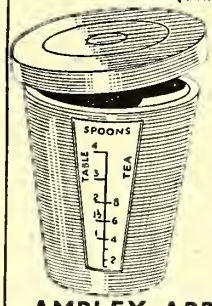
Applications are also invited from other parts of the U.K. for a training course commencing in October.

Good salary, exceptional pension scheme, full expenses; successful applicants are assisted to own their own cars. First-class candidates desiring success and security should apply with full details to the Secretary, Roche Products Limited, 15 Manchester Square, London, W.1. Applications will be treated as confidential.

C 5569

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in Fine Chemical/Pharmaceutical Industry, requires similar position. Well connected throughout the trade, both Home and Overseas. Age 32. Box C 5616.

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A BARGAIN. — £25 complete, BRAND NEW READY-MADE COMPANY REGISTRATIONS. GUARANTEED NO TRADING (England and/or Scotland), all trades available now, including Chemists; Fancy Goods, Photography; Investment: General Merchants and all other trades. Write, phone or call (for English Registrations)—Business Economy Co., Regns., Ltd. (Dept. T/9), 156 Strand, London, W.C.2. (Tem. 8377/2294); (for Scottish Registrations) to 19 Walker Street, Edinburgh, 3 (Cal. 1167/9); Read "Advantages of Trading as a Limited Company" (3/- post free); Ltd. Co. may save you tax. We also have seven day Company Registrations with your own choice of name, £21 complete, plus stamp duties. C 506

RUBBER BUNGS in many standard sizes and qualities or to specification. Esco (Rubber), Ltd., 34/36 Somerford Grove, London, N.16. C 511

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B. NORMAN & SON,
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will sell by Auction on Wednesday, July 13th, at 1.30 p.m., modern SHOP FITTINGS including Drug Runs, Nests of Drawers, Counters with showcase fronts, Tall-boys, Screens, Mirrors, Display stands, National cash registers, Self-service Fixtures, Scales, Office furniture, Safes, Typewriters. View Day Prior. Catalogues available. MONarch 8501/2. C 5611

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C 438

URGENTLY required for cash, chemists' surplus stocks, bulk or part, particularly toilets, cosmetics, sundries, discontinued manufacturers' lines welcomed. Films, photographic equipment, sunglasses, binoculars, electric razors, Christmas coffrets and fancy goods, etc. Write immediately to Reginald Loftus, 263 Portswood Road, Southampton. Tel.: 54757. C 521

URGENTLY required. Suppository moulds in good condition, 15, 30, and 60 grains, torpedo shape, 48 x 96 cavity. Offers to Box C 5615.

WANTED. Clear out your old or surplus stock of photographic material. All papers, cards, films, plates, sundries, cameras — anything photographic. Send them along. Fair price given. Cash per return. Postage refunded. Established 1898. J. Hackett, Photo Stores, 23 July Road, Liverpool, 6. C 3054

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MISCELLANEOUS SALES

ASPIRIN TABLETS are quick sellers! Our tablets are packed in transparent film, 4 to a strip, on display card, to retail at 1d. per strip. Price 9/- gross strips. Ryders, Dept. D, 8 South Street, Eastbourne. C 5614

CASH REGISTERS FOR SALE. New and second-hand, electrically- or hand-operated. Different models. Part exchange and easy terms. Write Box C 547.

STOCK of drug store for sale, medicinal and cosmetics, regular lines. Some fittings if required at low price. Box C 3059.

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IS PRICING YOUR PROBLEM?
KENNETT PRICE MARKERS

are ultra smart, beautifully designed solid plastic markers that will really sell your goods. Send now for free samples, absolutely no obligation. 55 Eastgate Street, Winchester, Hants. C 409

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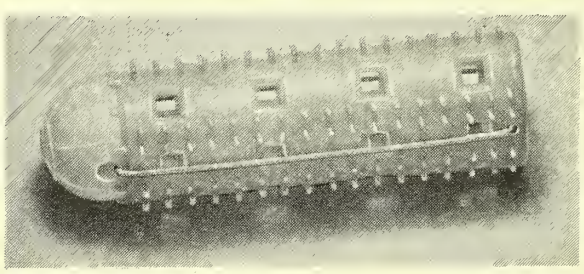
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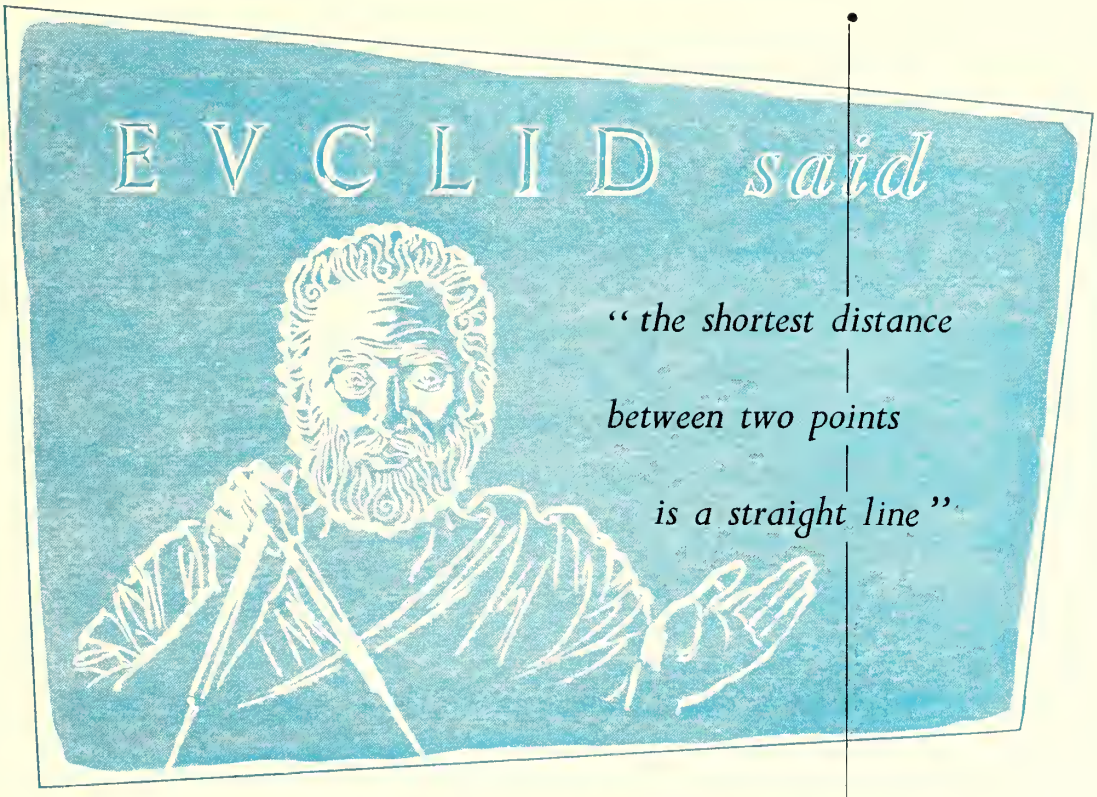


Obtainable through the wholesale trade or direct from the makers

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+ **25**% P.T. Retail Price **2/6** per packet.

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